RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 209— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y K LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	1 Sept.
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	12 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Not.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Ocv.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Cana'a Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	5,864	30Aug.	10 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 ,,	7 Oct
Sumatra Maru ..	5,863	9th Oct	23rd ..
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	24th ..	7th Nov.

x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22152, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22397

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
4 Sept	RAZMAK ..	COMORIN x ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,986
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..	..	10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..	..	20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡ ..	..	10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..	..	7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..	..	11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA x	..	16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..	..	10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x ..	..	20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates—
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,758

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926 5th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 3rd Sept.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
15th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September, commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday, the 11th September and the "Vitu" on the 13th idem. and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET,
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year, from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the mass Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc. etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired, QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20413 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS,
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE :—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION :—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION :—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS :—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
APPLY TO :—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowing Accounts for one hour from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Apply to Box No. 1795, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3702

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every town for piece-goods, for terms apply H. R. GABISSAN & CO., Ludhiana, with anna stamp.
A R3652A

WANTED.—About 100 Men; Remuneration of about Rs. 50 per month according to Merits; See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay. between 8 to 12 a.m., on working days.
A R3699

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG, experienced Hindu SEEKS JOB in Mills office, as Cashier, or Stores purchaser. Box No. 1794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3701

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS in the Laxmikant and Seetakant Mansions at Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3639

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER. Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. Ideal for Cotton Futures. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
T R3667

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Ballard Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24891

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

WANTED: The following staff for the Department of Public Instruction, Jaipur State: Applications stating age, experience and detailed qualifications, along with copies of testimonials should be sent to the DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JAIPUR STATE, Jaipur, by the 10th of September, 1926.

1. A HEADMASTER for the Normal School, who will be required to teach History and Geography. School Management, Methods of teaching, Psychology, etc., must be a B.A., LT., or M.A., L.T. None need apply, except teachers already working in Training Colleges and Normal Schools and having sufficiently long experience of the training of teachers; salary Rs. 200/- p.m.; post to be confirmed in the grade 200—15—300 on one year's approved service.
2. AN INTER C. T. specialist in Nature Study, for the Normal School; actual experience of work essential; salary up to Rs. 68/- according to qualifications; post to be confirmed in the grade Rs. 60—4—80, on one year's approved service.
3. QUALIFIED and trained LADY TEACHERS for the Girls Schools for teaching History and Geography and Arithmetic and Hindi to the Middle Classes; expert in needle work; knowledge of English or Sanskrit preferable; age must be above 35; actual teaching experience essential; salary Rs. 50/- p.m.

27247

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th of August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks on every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 25th Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent that is Rs. 20/- per share will be paid on paid up Capital upto the 30th June, 1926, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd September, 1926, between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 29, Church Gate Street.

DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1926.
27256

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—6, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to all concerned that Messrs. B. PATEL & CO., of 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, have been RE-APPOINTED our CHIEF-AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency with effect from the 1st of September, 1926. Policy-holders and the Public are requested henceforth to communicate with the said Chief-Agents for speedy transaction of business.

B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
19th August, 1926.
27206

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBERT LYONS, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the Estate of the late William Robert Lyons of Goa, Portuguese Christian Inhabitant, Principal of the College of St. Jose, known as St. Joseph's High School, who died at Goa, on or about the 25th day of October, 1925, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 17th day of August, 1926, to Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, the Constituted Attorney of DOM MATEUS DE OLIVEIRA XAVIER Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies, the Sole Universal Legatee named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administration at their Office in the Watson Hotel Building, 1st Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which the Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1926.

MIRZA & MIRZA,
Attorneys for Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan the Administrator.
27259

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of POCHATY SHANKER KAIPAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Building Contractor. Deceased.

JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Building Contractor, residing at Laburnum Road, outside the Fort and aprointed by the Hon'ble Court to apply for and obtain letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased for the use and benefit of his minor daughter Nalini and limited for the period of her minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 25th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27260

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAIJI HORMUZSHAW PESTON JAMASP, Administratrix of Rustomji Muncherji Kooka has contracted to sell to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 56, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claim, and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (the tax having been redeemed), situate at Queen's Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. 680, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 8419 and Cadastral Survey No. 312 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C Nos. 2286, 2287, 2288 and 2289 and Street Nos. 155, 1, 2, 3 and bounded, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrosjee Byramjee Suntoke, now of Chaturbhuj Jivanlal, on the West by Government vacant land, beyond which is the Queen's Road, on the North by the property formerly of Dossabhoy Byramjee Pesikaka and now of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, on the South by the property formerly of Cooverbai widow of Muncherji Dubash now of Mohanlal Purshottam.

Bombay, dated the 31st day of August, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
27257

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2432 of 1924.

ROWJI SOJPAL and another. ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMEDALLI ESOOFALLI & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 5 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate lying and being at De Lisle Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing, by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bills (but which may turn out to be more or less under the title-deeds in respect of the said property) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201, 202 and New No. 13725, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3443 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon bearing F Ward Nos. 7112(1), 7112(2), 7112(3), 7112(4), 7112(5), 7112(6) and 7112(7) and Street Nos. 47, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the West by the said De Lisle Road; on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khambatta on or towards the North by the property of Dagdu Vithoji Khande.

For Further Particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants 3 to 13 abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
27251

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

WANTED YOUNGMEN, who within the four walls of their own homes can do for us in spare moments the easiest clerical work on highly decent weekly cash payments. All the necessary papers, postage and stationery will be supplied by us at our own cost. Full particulars forwarded to any address on receipt of an Anna postal envelope with your own address written clearly on it. WRITE IMMEDIATELY to EDISON & CO., GUJRANWALA.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Greatest Comedy Success that Broadway Ever Knew.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIALLY for those who were disappointed at the LAST JALSA for want of space!

A Joint Concert

OF

MISS PADMAVATIBAI—the famous Singer from Benares and **MUMTAZ BEGUM** alias **PUTLABAI** the renowned Dancer and **Prof. KAPILESHWARI**
BY SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for MUSIC LOVERS of BOMBAY
PLEASE DON'T MISS! BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY
A Programme that is Crammed up with Music & Dances to Suit all Tastes and Specia Harmonium Playing by Prof. SHANKER RAO the well-known Harmoniumist.
PLACE—**GOANESE HALL**, Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay (above Aryan Watch Co.)

TIME—**SUNDAY, 5th Sept. 1926 at 3-30, P. M. (S. T.)**
RATES:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3. 2, 1 TAX EXTRA.
Tickets can be reserved at the Vidyalaya at Thakurdwar.
MANAGER

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "KHOTI" RIGHTS IN THE VILLAGE OF GHATKOPER, SALSETTH DISTRICT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Coy., attorneys for Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee Contractor and Rattonshaw Muncherjee Kavarana, the proving executors of the last Will of Phirozshaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla deceased, Messrs BENNETT & COY., will on MONDAY, the 27th inst. sell by public auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the "Khoti" rights of the following:—

All that the right, title and interests as the Khot of the village of Ghatkoper, Salsette District, Zilla Thana, as comprised in the indenture of Kowl dated 31st December 1845 including the right of recovery of rent, assessments, charges, and dues payable by all the "sooti", "Chiklee" and other tenants and also the rights of the Khot in all the palm and date trees, earth, sand, stone, gowthan etc., etc., in all that piece of land known as the village of Ghatkoper situate in Taluka Salsette bearing survey Nos. 1 to 260 and entry Nos. 1 to 983 and bounded on the east partly by the village of Vikhrole and partly by the creek on the west by the villages of Kirol and Pawai on the north by the villages of Pawai and on the south by the villages of Chembur and Kurla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank and the Concerned.
5 cases Galvanized Roofing nails.
13 cases steel hinges.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

By order of Darabsha Bamonjee Dubash and on account and irsk of C. J. C. Schinitz:—

1 super six Hudson Motor Car 7 seater 6 cylinder (Bom. 4122).

BENNETT & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 8th September at 3.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, 9th September at 3.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, 14th September at 3.30 p.m.
and
(BANK HOLIDAYS')
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
For the First Time in Bombay
A well-known play written by the noted
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR.
Turkish Scenes Turkish Dresses
Turkish Dances
Seats Booked at the Theatre.
Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 Inclusive of Tax.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co's
DULARI
DAILY at 5,—7,—9—and 11 A.M.
RATES AS USUAL.

From Saturday 4th. September.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"GIRL SHY"
AT BARGAIN PRICES!
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/-
NON-STOP FUN & LAUGHTER!
CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

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THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION OVER S. RAJPUTANA.

HEAVY RAINFALL

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Yesterday's trough of low pressure had concentrated into a depression over Southeast Rajputana. It has caused abundant rain in Rajputana and central parts of the country where the temperature is lower than usual. Another shallow depression over South Bengal is also causing widespread and heavy rain there.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls occurred in Assam and North West Frontier Province.

Chief Amounts:—Bassein one inch; Moulmein, Rangoon one and half; Kyaukpyu, two; Akyab, Four; Myitkyina one and half, Cherrapunji three, Chittagong, Burdwan, Mymensingh four, Narayanganj one and half, Saugor Island five, Balasore, Jhansi one and half, Jodhpur four, Mount Abu six, Ajmer two, Udaipur one, Deesa, Sutna three, Nowgong two, Saugor one and half, Jubbulpore, Bombay one.

Forecast:—Extension into Sind and some increase in Gujarat and Konkan.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 1.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31St Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 1. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	1 10	60 38	40 17	43 95
Fort ..	0 91	88 67	46 33	49 74
J J.Hospital	0 77	71 88	47 62	47 14

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 1st September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.692 inches (·036 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.671 " (0.31 below normal.)
hange of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.039
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 76.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees (0.2 below normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (0.8 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m W
Velocity " " 21 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 276 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 .10)
Total rainfall during the month 1.10inche
" " " year 63.47 "
Weather Remarks .. .. Heavy rain for a period .. .

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in the plains.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.29in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.20in., Allahabad 0.83in. and Agra a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was below normal in most parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 3.86in. of rain, Jaipur 0.37in., Ajmer 1.95in., Kotah 0.54in. and Mount Abu 5.58in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in Rajputana; the minimum on the other hand was higher than usual in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.27in. of rain, Surat 0.32in., Ahmedabad 0.30in., Deesa 2.78in. and Neemuch 0.40in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Gujarat and Central India West. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Gujarat and east Kathiawar and the minimum higher in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.20in. of rain, Saugor 1.50in., Khandwa 0.33in., Amraoti 0.23in., Chanda 0.26in., and Raipur and Hoshangabad each 0.45in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the northern half of the area. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.10in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.28in. and Karwar 1.14in. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84.6 deg. (normal) and a minimum of 76.2 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.23in. of rain and Belgaum 0.51in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and in defect at Sholapur. Maximum temperature was below normal in the extreme north of the division.

General Remarks.—A trough of low pressure, which extended from east Rajputana to the head of the Bay yesterday, has concentrated into a depression over east Rajputana and caused some heavy falls in the neighbourhood. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Kathiawar, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. Owing to continued rains, temperature is markedly below normal in the central and northern parts of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Increase in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	—	0.25	1.24	—0.99	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.47	4.64	—2.17	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.05	28.72	19.25	+9.47	34.77
Lahore	..	15.30	12.64	+2.66	19.62
Hissar	0.05	17.28	9.12	+8.16	14.47
Ambala	..	24.04	19.08	+4.96	30.49
Delhi	..	22.05	18.15	+3.90	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.16	21.09	19.83	+1.26	26.90
Mainpur	0.04	21.89	18.75	+3.14	27.07
Jhansi	1.29	25.00	27.43	—2.43	36.17
Cawnpore	0.20	19.99	25.62	—5.63	35.92
Allahabad	0.83	17.11	28.62	—11.51	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	2.02	2.07	—0.05	3.68
Karachi	..	4.25	5.48	—1.23	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner	0.14	9.25	8.12	+1.13	11.79
Ajmer	1.95	19.79	16.81	+2.98	20.65
Jaipur	0.37	25.90	18.51	+7.39	24.21
Kotah	0.54	21.29	21.51	—0.22	28.23
Mount Abu	5.58	80.33	49.12	31.21	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	22.98	11.54	11.44	14.39
Dwaraka	..	7.71	11.46	—3.75	13.52
Veraval	0.03	32.55	15.19	17.36	18.30
Rajkot	0 27	27.14	21.07	+6.07	26.29
Bhavnagar	0.10	20.81	16.18	+4.63	21.20
para	..				
Surat	0.32	46.88	32.73	14.15	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.30	33.96	23.69	10.27	28.83
Deesa	2.78	22.56	20.00	+2.56	24.70
Central India W-					
Neemuch	0.40	34.57	22.44	12.13	29.14
Indore	0.06	21.70	23.77	—2.07	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	1.20	32.37	42.21	—9.84	55.21
Saugor	1.50	35.73	34.36	+1.37	44.96
Hoshangabad	0.45	48.69	36.74	11.95	48.83
Khandwa	0.33	23.99	20.77	+3.22	29.13
Akola	0.02	27.37	21.27	+6.10	31.56
Amraoti	0.23	17.17	22.08	—4.91	33.05
Nagpur	0.09	38.63	34.83	+3.80	48.97
Chanda	0.26	37.20	37.18	..0.62	51.90
Raipur	0.45	25.21	37.54	—8.33	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	1.10	60.38	56.83	+3.55	70.03
Ratnagiri	0.28	97.21	82.1	15.10	99.98
Mormugao	0.14	78.05	77.09	+0.96	94.36
Karwar	1.14	88.68	97.00	—8.32	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	0.23	11.60	12.47	—0.87	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	11.59	11.27	+0.32	22.38
Poona	0 05	17.39	15.62	+1.81	27.11
Sholapur	—	12.1	14.13	—2.02	28.45
Bijapur	0.03	4.46	8.05	—3.59	20.90
Belgaum	0 51	43.40	34.13	+9.27	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	13.96	17.03	+6.93	27.53
Nizamabad	...	26.28	26.43	—0.16	40.06
Indur	..				
Hyderabad	..	8.16	17.05	—9.49	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.76	89.40	96.89	—7.49	125.68
Calicut	0.18	95.12	80.18	15.04	117.16
Cochin	0.35	74.50	64.47	10.03	114.51
Trivandrum	0.01	24.41	25.04	—0.16	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	30.32	16.45	13.87	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.08	14.08	18.06	—3.98	41.59
Bellary	..	3.42	6.16	—2.74	26.61
Cuddapah	..	16.37	12.85	+3.52	30.74
Madras	..	7.74	10.64	—2.90	30.74
Bangalore	..	8 37	12.01	—4.24	35.57
Coimbatore	..	4.73	4.30	+0.43	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	7.2	6.99	+0.23	33.18
Nagapatam	..	1.87	6.93	—5.06	34.98

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

FREE distribution of a BOOKLET, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan Traveller and Researcher.

Himalayan Chemical Works
106-I, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 1st.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Mill shares remained firm and improved Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 all round. The boom in Tata Steel shares have effected generally all the shares in the market.

Market is still likely to further go up.

We quote:—B. Dyeing 940, Fazul 920, Pearl 496-4, Nagpur 443-12, Swadesh 521-4, New Great 328-12, Simplex 150, Madhavji 142-8.

Tata Steel shares had a sharp rise and closed very firm and are likely to go further up.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1078-12, Tata Def 202-8, Tata Ord 60-8.

In miscellaneous Tramways firmed up to 136-4, Tata Power 575, Andhra 750, New India 23-4, Katni Def 315, Imperial Bank 1485.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations	Divid.	Rs. a.
	Rs.			
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	78	8
Baroda	50	4	81	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55½	
Central	25	1½	26	10
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79	
Imperial	500	40	1485	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	376	4
Union	5	0 4 0	3 7	6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	18	8
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	25	8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	108	12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	98	12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	325	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7	4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	900	XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148	XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	118	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95	
Guzerat	100	6 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	95	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95	xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	725	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	2 0	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	270	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14—10		13	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	750	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	136	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	4
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	95	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1078	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	570	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			466	4
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	800	
New East India ..	1,000	..	960	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	530	
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	272	6
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	482	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	5	130	
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-0	5	8
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105	
Mckenzie	100	30	345	
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	78	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	202	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	60	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	33	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	4
New India	25	ly	23	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	8
Industrial & Prudential MILLS.	6	5½ p.c.	5	
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	33	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	940	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	305	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	160	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	62	8
Century	100	20y	387	8
Central India O. ..	100	16	543	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	152	8
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	190	
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	765	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 15	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	245	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	920	
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	625	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	380	
Jamshed O.	250	..	60	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		92	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	10
Kohinoor	500	..	1070	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5550	
Madhora Sindia ..	100	..	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	143	12
Madras United ..	250	15	490	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1825	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2300	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	125	
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	328	12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	496	4
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	580	
Sholapur	1,000	430	8600	
Simplex	250	..	150	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40	
Standard	500	40	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	321	4
Swan	100	..	150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2250	
Vishnu P.	500	35	570	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	800	XD

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, September 1.

Ahmedabad ..	..	—	..	430
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	220
Bombay Dyeing	921-4	943-12	921-4	940
Century	378 12	387-8	378-12	387-8
Central India ..	537-8	543-12	537-8	542-12
Colaba Land ..	147-8	155	147-8	152-8
Crescent	—			182-8
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	137-8
Fazulbhoy	910	922-8	910	921-4
Finalay	..	..	..	130-
Globe				26
Gokak	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	182- 8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	—	380
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1070
Madhowjee ..	135	145	132-8	142-8
Mathuradas ..	..			120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86
Mysore	..	..	..	117-8
New Great ..	316-4	330	316-4	328-12
Pearl	487-8	496-4	487-8	496-4
Pabany				250
Phoenix	..	..	..	425
Simplex ..	147-8	152-8	147-8	150
Swadeshi	511-4	521-4	510	520
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	116
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				272-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	210
Tram Co. Ord.	131-14	136-14	131-14	136-4
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	18-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	25-8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	110
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	100
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	44
Tata Hydro	1068-12	1081-4	1068-12	1078-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord		55	60-8	55 60
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	185	202-8	185	202-8

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Jute:—Albion 465, Alliance 445, Anglo-India 353, Auckland 237, Barnagore 175, Bally 185, Birla 8, Belvedere 490, Budge-Budge 435, Caledonian 515, Chapdani 150, Clive 35/12, Craig 4/2, Cheviot 260, Dalhousie 385, Delta 490, Empire 51/8, Fort Gloster 770, Fort William 270, Gondalpara 875, Gourepore 700, Hukumchand 11, Hooghly 72, Howrah 39/12, Kamarhatty 558, Kanknarrah 447, Kelvin 840, Khardah 435, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 260, Lawrence 592, Lothian 415, Naihati 440, National 28/4, New Central 545, Northbrook 51/8, Nudea 45, Orient 215, Presidency 7/2, Reliance 62/8, Soorah 27, Standard 410, Union 540, Waverly 6, Hessian 15/1, Jute 64/12.

Cotton:—Dunbar 131.

Coal:—Burrakur 19/4, Samla Kendra 8/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp 10/8, I I Steel 7, Imperial Bank 1480, Imperial Contv. 385, 3½ per cent. 77/4.

Remarks:—Jute shares quiet. Securities firm. Coal shares steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 1.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 914-924	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 9
Jacob	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 1 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 0 9
Jacob	,,	0 15 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 4 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 14 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 14 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 5 0
DURDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Great	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 6
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 3 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

COMPANY MEETINGS.

MADHAORAO SCINDIA MILLS LTD.

An ordinary meeting of the Shareholders of the Madhaorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., was held at Currimbhoy House on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Jamshetjee Ardeshir Wadia presiding.

The Chairman presented the Annual Report of the Directors which showed a loss of Rs. 3,54,042|1|7 and moved for its adoption. The Report was unanimously adopted.

In view of the loss, the Agents had waived their right to the Commission due to them.

After re electing the retiring Directors and appointing Auditors for the current year the meeting terminated.

KASTURCHUND MILLS CO. LTD.

An ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the Kasturchund Mills Company, Limited, was held at Currimbhoy House on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J.A. Wadia presiding.

The Chairman submitted the Directors' Report together with the audited balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1926, showing a loss of Rs. 11,08,307|12|2 out of which a sum of Rs. 7,21,290|7|10 had been written off from the Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 3,87,017|4|4 carried forward and moved its adoption.

The Chairman stated that under the Scheme which was recently put before the shareholders and which was unanimously approved of by the shareholders, the Agents had agreed to take shares of the face value of Rs. 65 lakks in satisfaction of their claim against the Company to the same amount. When the proposed reduction of Capital would be sanctioned by the Court and the scheme put through the interest on the said sum of Rs. 65 lacs would cease to run and interest charges would be much reduced and the Company would show better results.

After the Report was adopted and the retiring Directors re-elected, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the Chair.

MATHRADAS MILLS LTD.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mathradas Mills, Limited, was held at Currimbhoy House on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. J.A. Wadia, the Chairman presented the Directors' Report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1926 showing a loss of Rs. 6,23,108|4|9. In view of the loss the Agents had waived, their right to the Commission due to them.

The report was adopted and the Directors and Auditors for the current year were elected.

CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., was held at Currimbhoy House on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J.A. Wadia presiding.

The Chairman presented the Directors' annual Report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1926, showing a nett profit of Rs. 1,32,608|12|11. After deducting the debit amount of Rs. 32,310|7|9 brought forward from the last Account, there remained a balance of Rs. 1,00,298|5|2 which the Directors recommended to dispose off as follows:—

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.	
Building	Rs. 25,000 0 0
Machinery	Rs. 75,000 0 0
Total	Rs. 1,00,000 0 0

To carry forward ..... Rs. 298 5 2

The Report and the recommendations were adopted.

After re electing the retiring Directors and electing Auditors for the current year the meeting terminated.

THE BRADBUR MILLS LTD

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bradbury Mills, Limited was held at Currimbhoy House on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J.A. Wadia presiding

The Chairman presented the Directors' annual Report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1926, showing a loss of Rs. 1,31,602|12|9 after deducting the credit balance of Rs. 19,796|2|1 brought forward from the last account and moved its adoption.

The Report was adopted.

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Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

A rise of 23 to 28 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 11 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The market rules steady. In view of the next Bureau Report to be published on the 8th instant: it might be as well to read again the weekly reports published for the past two weeks:—

Our circular of 19th August reads:—

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau is unfavourable. It is too wet generally. The progress of the crop is poor to fair. There are considerable complaints of boll-weevil and worms."

Our circular of 26th August reads:—

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau is reported as only poor to fair, with progress poor due to too much rain in the Central Belt and also to poor fruiting of the plant and shedding. It is stated that insects are increasing in the West."

Much will depend upon the weekly report published to-day, as the next report will be made up to 1st September. If to-day's report is unfavourable, then we look for a continued advance in prices.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 31st August from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"American—advance caused by reduced estimates of crop, insects causing anxiety, weather reports more unfavourable, Egyptian—advance caused by steady buying by trade."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—

"Our estimate of condition is 59.8 per cent. Favour buying."

Since the last Bureau Report, the American market has maintained a steady feeling. According to private cables to hand at present, weather in America is admittedly none too favourable, but the news being circulated of serious damage to the crop is, in our opinion, greatly exaggerated, and we are still inclined to think that there will be more than sufficient cotton to supply the world's requirements during the coming season.

Locally our market is firm due to reports of continued rainfall in majority of the cotton growing territories and unless dry weather immediately sets in, prospects for the new crop will not be brilliant.

In accordance with a moderate advance reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 3 higher with Broach May at Rs. 329 and advanced to Rs. 330 on Exporters buying and closed at Rs. 329½. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 329½ and going up to Rs. 330 closed quiet at Rs. 328½ on Commission Houses selling.

Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 315½ and improved to Rs. 317 on Exporters and Bazar operators buying. On selling by Shroffs the market declined to Rs. 315½ and closed at Rs. 316¼. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 267½.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Bombay, Sept. 1.
Fully Good Broach April/May	328¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	266½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	315¼

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Dhollera	351	343	335	327
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	356	348	340	332
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	376	368	360	352
M. G. Kalagin	356	348	340	332
M. G. Broach No. 2.	366	358	350	342
M. G. Southerns	...	...	346	336
			F.G Fair	326
M. G. Punjab/American	376	368	360	352

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Sept. 1.
Fully Good Broach April/May	329
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	267
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	316
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	336

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 1.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	163	2,92,847	2,97,806
Central India ..	182	3,86,999	3,51,654
Barsi and Nagar ..		2,25,296	2,10,032
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,406	98,333
Berar	52	4,79,843	5,74,520
Central Provinces ..		2,47,023	2,59,870
Total Comras ..	397	17,06,414	17,92,215
Dholera		2,85,748	3,16,809
N.W. Provinces ..	54	1,31,256	1,33,887
Rajputana	90	1.17.015	84,216
Sind-Punjab ..		2,96,512	3,65,478
Broach		3,13,681	4.86.985
Coompta & Dharwar	285	1,68,007	2,22,650
Western-Northern	245	1,17.182	126,862
Cocoanada		3,302	2,403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		68.875	41.369
Persian		5,627	6,904
American		28,130	9,649
Egyptian and African	274	89,207	74,947
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,700	3,513
Total	1,345	33,34,656	36,67,87,7

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 26th August This year	Last year
Europe	2,095	5,47,757	7,06,145
Japan & China ..	2.33,18	61,921	20,12,950
Coast Ports ..		24,411	23,155
Up-country by Rail		115,289	160,70
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..			95,38 4,430
Total ..	2.328	25,58,916	27,627,50

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept 1.
Bengal Superfine M G	300/10 .....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85 .....
Bengal F G M G	250/55 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	270/80 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40 .....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	335/40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/50 .....
Broach F G M G	320/30 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	240 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	355/65 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/15 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	325/30 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	315/20 .....
Dholera F G M G	310/15 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st August, 1926:—

Cotton	1,346 bales.
Wheat	12,215 cwts.
Linseed	7,415 cwts.
Rape, etc.	6 cwts.
Gingellyseed	22 cwts.
Poppyseed	776 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,366 cwts.
Castorseed	4,337 cwts.
Rice	8,408 cwts.
Myrabollams	163 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,008 cwts.
Mowraseed	3,150 cwts.
Gram	4,289 cwts.
Juwar	9,051 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	356 cwts.
Bajri	4,577 cwts.
Coal	460 tons.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 31.

	To-day's Price.
October	17.88+.23
December	17.93+.25
January	17.98+.24
March	18.20+.28
May	18.33+.24
Middling Spot	19.05+.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 60,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain †,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 16,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug 31.

October	17.87+.15
January	17.83+.21
Middling Spot	18.12+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 31.

	To-day's Opening	To-day's Closing.
August	.....	Nil.
September	9.55	9.62+.12
October	9.46	9.52+.12
November		9.34+.11
December		9.36+.12
January	9.32	9.38+.12
February		9.38+.12
March	9.36	9.42+.12
April		9.42+.12
May	9.40	9.46+.12
June		9.42+.12
July		9.40+.11
August		9.33+.11
Middling Spot		10.17—.09
September		9.28

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		16.02+.46
October		15.97+.46
November	15.65	15.80+.46
December		15.60+.46
January	15.25	15.40+.46
February		15.30+.45
March	15.00	15.20+.44
April		15.17+.41
May		15.15+.44
June		15.15+.44
July		15.10+.44
August		15.10+.44
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		16.85
September		15.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Scinde, Good	6.85
Scinde Fully Good	7.15
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal Fully Good	7.25
Bengal Fine	7.55
Coomra, Good	7.70
Oomra Fully Good	8.00
Oomra, Fine	8.30
Broach, Good	8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.40
Broach, Fine	8.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 500 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

	To-day's Price.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
October	17.84+.23
January	17.93+.29
March	18.12+.31
New York Noon Call—	
October	17.77+.24
January	17.88+.31
March	18.06+.28
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October	17.84+.23
January	17.90+.30

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 31.

Linseed, La Plata, c i f ton—
£15 7/8 Aug.-Sept Shipment Value.
£15-18-9 Oct.-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.
Market:—Prices are in buyers' favour.
Linseed Bombay—
£18 1/2 Aug.-Sept Shipment Sellers.

London, Aug. 31.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-15-0 Aug.-Sept Shipment Paid and Buyers.
£17-15-0 Sept.-Oct Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 31.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
31 10½ Sept.-Dec Delivery Sellers.
32 4½ Jan.-April Delivery Paid and Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 31.

Barletta Russo per 61 lb—
52 Aug Shipment Value.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb—
51/6 Jan.-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb—
52/6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat Australian—
55/6 Aug Shipment Value.
54/9 Aug Shipment Value.
54/9 Sept Shipment Value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 31.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 7 7/8d. Buyers.
1s. 8d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 7 1/2d. Buyers.
1s. 7 3/4d. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 31.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot 18 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 15th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1160
Bank's buying D D 1250
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1265

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 128 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling 147 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 190 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 1/4 31st ultimo.
London—Japan 1/11 13/16 31st ultimo.
London—Paris 164.00 31st ultimo.
London—Belgium 174.00 31st ultimo.
London—Switzerland 25.14 31st ultimo.
London—Italy 148.00 31st ultimo.
London—Prague 164.00 31st ultimo.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand	1170
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	148 3/4
Shanghai	190 1/2
Japan	132 1/2
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 31.

T T Berlin on London	20.38 1/4 +3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11 1/4
T T Brussels on London	174.75
T T Madrid on London	Unreceived
T T Milan on London	149.20 —.15
T T Berne on London	25.14
T T Paris on London	165.00 —3.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 31.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 7/8.
National Bank £49.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.
Conversion Loan £74 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 +1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 —1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69 1/2.
Government Securities £59.
Consols £55.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 +1/8.

London, Aug. 31.
To-day's Price.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 31.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 9/16 per cent —1/32.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 31.

Demand Bills 484.75

MESSRS. NORDEN'S CABLE.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Our estimate of crop condition 59.8 per cent. Favour purchase."

Our other friends, Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose of New York, have wired as under:—

"Cotton weather favourable lately; crop deteriorated considerably since Government report: insect damage, poor fruiting. Moderately bullish, would purchase on dips only."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 1.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77|2

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-30 Rs. 94

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47, Rs. 101/10

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|12

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|6

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/4.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-10.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/1

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Gold £4/4/10½ 31st ultimo.
Silver London Ready 28 5/8d 31st ultimo.
Silver London Forward 28 3/4d 31st ultimo
Silver New York Ready 62 cts
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/16 per cent 31st ultimo.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent. 31st ultimo
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/3
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/10/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 64/15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/14
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/11

London, Aug. 31.

Bar gold ready s 84/10½
Silver ready d. 28/10
Silver forward d. 28/12
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. India and China were sellers at higher rate. Market depends upon China.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Ready:—21/7/0.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21/6/6, Highest 21/6/9, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/9.
Vaida Bhadrwa—Opening 21/6/3, Highest 21/6/6, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/3
Vaida Asho—Opening 0/2/3
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Ready:—65/1/0
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 65/15/0, Highest 64/15/3, at 5-30 p.m. 64/15/3
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/15/0, Highest 64/15/3, at 5-30 p.m. 64/15/3
Vaida Asho—Opening 64/12/0, Highest 64/12/3, at 5-30 p.m. 64/12/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa—Opening 1/0/0
Vaida Asho—Opening 1/8/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Silver.—China selling, absence of buyers. Market uncertain

	To-day's Price.
Spot	28-5/8
Forward	28-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 31.

	To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/10 1/2.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Sept. 1. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 12 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Sept. 1. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 31.

Copper English Best Selected £65 1/2 +1/4.
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal £69.
Spelter Hard £31 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 guage £16 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 31.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Sept per cwt 16/4 1/2.
Oct.-Dec per cwt 16/4 1/2
Jan.-March per cwt 16/7 1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan.-March per cwt 16/8 1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan.-March per cwt 16/9 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 31.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7 1/2 Sept.-Oct Shipment Paid and Buyers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£16 1/8 Aug.-Sept Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold ton—
£21 Aug.-Sept Shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria—
£20 Aug.-Sept Shipment Value.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore—
19-2-6 Aug.-Sept Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore—
£22 Aug.-Sept Shipment Nominal.

CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

(From Chaganlal Motiram Parekh, Share Dalak)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Jute Shares remained steady with little business in bigger denominations. There was a rise of one point in the speculative stock, i.e., Clive, while others were next to neglected. It is rumoured that a certain portion of Jute crop is damaged owing to excessive rain. The tone of this section is quiet.

Cotton Shares:—This section was quite neglected except a solitary deal in Dunbar at 126.

Coal Shares:—The activity manifested during the last few weeks has slacked off. However the bigger denominations have maintained their values.

Miscellaneous Shares have shown some increased activity. Bengal Telephones and Indian Iron and Steel changed hands at previous rates. Sugar shares are in strong demand.

Government Securities:—This section remained almost unchanged during the period under review. 3½ per cent. were quoted at Rs. 77/2 and 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) at Rs. 88/2.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Rovers' Football Cup Final

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Gossage Football Cup starts.

FRIDAY, September 3.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of August 19 due at 5 a.m.

Public Lecture under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, by Mr. G. Venkatachalam on "The Himalayas" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, 77, Apollo Street, Fort 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY, September 4.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Comorin" at Aden.

Dadabhai Jayanti Celebrations, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Kavi Nanalal to preside.

Screening of "Stop Flirting" at Cinema Precious under the new management, Lamington Road.

Public Lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Mr M.A. Jinnah, on "The Future of India" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Seva Sadan Sale (4.30 p.m.) and entertainment (6.45 p.m.) in aid of "The Home for the Homeless" Gamdevi

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETALVAD—Dhirajlal C. Setalvad, Bar at Law, the only son of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad C.I.E. died at 8 p.m. on Tuesday 31st August 1926. Uthamna ceremony at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday 2nd September at his residence Vishwa Villa, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevie. English papers please copy.

Band at Esplanade.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting.

The Indian National Party.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay City Committee of the Indian National Party will be held in Petit Building, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Goghari Visa Shrimali Jain Dispensary.—Total number of Jain patients treated during August 1926 at the above Dispensary were 952; out of which 436 were males 251 were females; and 265 were children

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Smallpox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Attacks and Deaths: Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 98.

Total mortality this day last year was 87.

"Future of India"—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. M.A. Jinnah, will deliver a public lecture on "The Future of India" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday (the 4th instant) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M.R. Jayakar will preside.

Lecture on "The Himalayas."—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. G. Venkatachalam of Madras will deliver a public lecture on "The Himalayas" with the aid of the magic lantern slides at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, 77 Apollo Street, Fort, on Friday the 3rd instant at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lecture on Electricity.—The fourth ordinary meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. at the Sir J.J. School of Art, when Mr. R. G. Higham, will give a lecture on "Electricity Its Uses in Buildings." The President Mr. D.W. Ditchburn, will preside. The lecture is free and open to public.

Postal Notice.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday the 3rd instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th instant.

In Aid of Home for Homeless.—The Seva Sadan sale of Work and Entertainment in aid of 'Home for the Homeless' will come off on Saturday (4th inst.) from 4.30 p.m. at Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, when Mrs. Palmer will open the sale of work at 4.30 p.m. A concert organised will begin at 6.45 p.m. Admission for seats is Re. 1, and As. 8 for gallery.

Jamnabai Charitable Dispensary.—The trustees of the above dispensary for the convenience of the public of Ghatkopar and of the suburbs nearby, have extended the time of the working hours of the said dispensary to five hours a day i.e., 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) and 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. (S.T.)

The total number of the patients who attended the dispensary last month, amounted to 1259. The trustees have improved the management of the dispensary so as to treat 100 patients a day easily. Dr. Chandulal Sevaklal Tamboli is an eye specialist and will give proper treatment to those suffering from eye diseases as well

BOMBAY COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary," issued on Tuesday, notifies that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has dissolved the present Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay with effect from the date of the notification.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the northern section of the Third Division of the League, Rochdale beat Crewe by 3 goals to one, and Southport beat Hartlepoole by one goal to nil.

INDIAN PROFESSOR'S ENGLISH WIFE

CHARGE OF ILL-TREATMENT DENIED

The case in which Mr. P. S. Katti, a professor in Elphinstone College, was called upon to show cause why the order of the Magistrate of the Court of Maryleborne, England, for the maintenance of his wife, an English woman, should not be confirmed, came up for hearing on Wednesday in the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship at the outset remarked that Mr. Katti could not be examined as a witness. After some further discussion Mr. Katti was called upon to give evidence.

MR. KATTI'S EVIDENCE.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Katti said that he was a Brahmin and was 30 years of age and was a professor in Elphinstone College. He was an M. A. of the Bombay University and a graduate of Cambridge University.

From June 1924 to February 1926, he was Principal of Elphinstone High School. He was married to the applicant in 1918 in London. He came to know her in 1915. Before the marriage he had told her that she would have to adapt herself to Indian condition and mode of living and to make herself generally agreeable to all his Indian friends and relations. She agreed to all this. It was only on this condition that he married her.

After taking degree he served for two years in England in 1918-19. In January, 1920, he came to India with his wife. He was appointed professor of the Dharwar College. He was in Dharwar with his wife for about seven or eight months, and after that she left for England. She complained of the Indian life and surroundings. Within three days of her arrival in India her passage back to England was booked as she complained of Indian life and surroundings. She was in England till June 1921 and was maintained by the respondent during the time. He was getting Rs. 300 a month. He received a letter from her on 26th February 1921, asking forgiveness for leaving him.

CHARGE OF ILL-TREATMENT DENIED

After narrating further incidents, witness denied the charge of deserting his wife, and said, it was not true that he had deserted his wife or neglected her. He never ill-treated her. It was not true that he locked her up in the Elphinstone High School quarters for two days. She was in the school quarters in January. She went to stay in the quarters as she did not like the hub-bub and noise of Indian life. She had all the comforts of the home life there. She was quite free to go about anywhere at any time of the day.

It was absolutely untrue that he cohabited with another woman while his wife was in the flat. She was not sent to England with a view to put an end to matrimonial life. As a matter of fact she left half of her belongings in India. She said that rest of the things could be brought by him. She never complained to him about his misbehaviour with any other woman and he never told her that if she did not like she might go back to England. It was not true that he forced her to take Indian food. He could not possibly have misbehaved with any woman as his father and other relations were staying with him.

He knew Gopal S. Inamdar who used to come and stay in the flat occasionally.

This finished the examination of Mr. P. S. Katti.

HAVILDAR'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Rama Ganoo, havildar, Elphinstone High School He said that he lived in the Elphinstone High School premises. Mr. Katti had a butler in his service who used to stay in the premises. The butler was kept for Mrs. Katti. Witness used to go to Mr. Katti's house at Marine Lines. The butler prepared food in the kitchen in the school. Mrs. Katti used to live in the Marine Lines Building. The butler used to carry food for her. There were six rooms in the Marine Lines flat. Mrs. Katti occupied two or three rooms. Mr. Kattis's father also stayed in the same flat but in the other half. Mrs. Katti often came to Elphinstone, High School, sometimes with Mr. Katti sometimes alone. She stayed in the school premises for two days on one occasion. During the two days the butler supplied her with food. There were sleeping arrangements in the school for her. Some servants, witness and the butler attended on her. She was never locked up in the room during the two days.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 28th ultimo the total mortality 786 was 65 more than in the preceding week; the deathrate registered was 31.95. The mortality for the 35th week of 1925 was 632 and deathrate 26.09 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 737 and deathrate 31.43.

Out of the total deaths, 189 were among infants under one year of age; 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death; Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 4 deaths; Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 405 as against 411 for the 35th week of 1925 and 379 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925.)

Al-Haj Khwaja Kamalud-Din of Woking who has been in South Africa in connection with his Missionary activities writes from Dar-as-Salam (Africa) that an Italian family of eleven members and six other Europeans embraced the faith of Islam.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET AT POONA.

PARSI TEAM SELECTED.

ABSENCE OF "NEW BLOOD".

The following players have been selected to represent the Parsis against the Europeans in the opening round of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament at Poona, on September 13, 14 and 15:—

1. Colonel K. M. Mistry (Captain).
2. R. T. D. Jamshedji.
3. B. K. Kalapesi.
4. H. T. Vajifdar.
5. P. H. Daruvala.
6. D. K. Kapadia.
7. V. H. Ghandhy.
8. F. E. Kapadia.
9. B. E. Kapadia.
10. S. H. M. Colah.
11. J. H. Elavia.

H. T. Engineer (12th man).

Reserves:—B. S. Bhapoo.

Scorer:—M. H. Damania.

Col. Mistry, the skipper of the Parsi team, is a veteran Parsi player, and has played in the Presidency and Quadrangular contests many times. The other players have all one time or another played in these Quadrangular contests. The absence of "new blood" in the team is at once noticeable.

THE EUROPEAN XI.

The European team will be drawn from the following players:—

1. A. L. Hosie (Captain).
2. G. West.
3. Aste.
4. Lieut. B. Howlett.
5. W. E. Lucas.
6. G. C. Phillips.
7. Hudson.
8. Cox.
9. Capt. N. M. Hughes-Hallett.
10. Gregson-Ellis.
11. W. J. Cullen.
12. Graham.

KATHIAWAR QUADRANGULAR CRICKET MATCHES.

RAJKOT, Aug. 31.

The Kathiawar Quadrangular Cricket matches were played at Rajkot ending in the final victory of the Halar Prant Team. A large number of spectators witnessed the matches, among whom were His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharangdhara, His Highness the Rana Saheb of Palitana and the principal European officers of the Western India States Agency. In the first contest between the Halar Prant Team and the Gohilwar Prant Team, Halar won by 62 runs, while the Jhalawar Team defeated the Sorath Team by 95 runs. In the final match between the winners the Halar Team beat the Jhalawar Team by 29 runs.—Free Press.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LANCASHIRE WIN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

With their victory over Notts by ten wickets to-day, Lancashire has definitely won the county championship.—Reuter

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Astill of Leicester who took four wickets against Gloucester to-day has completed the double of hundred wickets and thousands runs for the sixth successive season.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The following are the results of the County cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Lancashire has definitely won the County Cricket Championship by beating Notts by 10 wickets. Lancashire 454 and 38 for the loss of no wicket. Notts 292 and 199. (Payton 59. Macdonald 6 for 80).

Gloucester versus Leicestershire: Gloucester won by 54 runs. Gloucester 306 and 74. (Geary five for 2). Astill four for 38). Leicester 271 and 55. (Mills six for 26 Parker four for 29).

Northamptonshire versus Kent:—Kent won by 247 runs. Kent 233 and 386 for 6 declared. Northants 121 and 251. (Timms 76 Freeman 5 for 82).

Middlesex versus Surrey:—Surrey won by an innings and 63 runs. Surrey 579 for 5 and declared. Middlesex 275, and followed-on, and made 241 in the second innings (Stevens 63, Holmes 4 for 49).

Somerset versus Warwickshire:—Warwick won on the first innings. Warwick 485 for seven and declared. Somerset 427 (Longrigg 81 not out). Warwick 203 for five (Kilner 56, Parsons 60 not out).

Hampshire versus Essex:—Essex won the first innings on points.—Essex 498 for 6 and declared. Hampshire 384 (Kennedy 51, not out). Essex 131 for 7 and declared (Russell 57). Hampshire 146, for one (Day 59 Brutton 65, not out).

Glamorgan versus Yorkshire:—Yorkshire won by 190 runs. Yorkshire 420 for six, and declared. Glamorgan 308. Yorkshire 154 for seven and declared (Kilner 52). Glamorgan 76, (Macaulay 7 for 32).

Sussex versus Australians:—The match was drawn. Australians 317. Sussex 240. The Australians in the second innings made 153 for 4 (Macartney 65). Sussex in the second innings 157 for 5 wickets (Tate 55, Grimmett four for 42).—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS V. SUSSEX

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Cricket match at Brighton, between the Australians and Sussex ended in a draw. Australians 317. Sussex 240. Australians 153 for 4 declared. Sussex 157 for 5.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

URGENT BREAK WANTED IN VARIOUS PARTS.

MUCH RAIN IN U. P, BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The following information would be interesting to cotton dealers in general:—

The condition of cotton crop has been complicated by continuous rains in various parts of India.

Dhollera suffers from too much rain, and the cotton crop there would be seriously affected, if fine weather does not set in immediately.

Surat reports late sowing; the rains there do not offer the much-needed break.

Broach official reports speak of some damage to cotton in certain parts of the district.

Kaira and Baroda districts are suffering from too much rain.

Ahmedabad reports continuous showers of rain.

In Nizam's territory, weather is favourable beyond Parbhani—but from Aurangabad to Parbhani there are reports of too much rain.

East Khandesh crop suffers due to continuous rains.

Central India, Berar and Central Provinces all complain of too much rain. Even to-day's weather report speaks of general rains over parts of Gujarat and Central Provinces.

Hoshangabad, Saugor, Akola, Nagpore, Raipur, Amraoti, all have received more or less rains.

In the C. P. (excepting hilly districts) cotton crop is everywhere suffering from too much rain.

In the U. P., the irrigated areas are suffering from too much rain.

Break is urgently needed in all the above places, and if it does not materialize in a week, there is every danger of a serious damage to the cotton crop of the whole of Western India.

SILVER STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Bombay Silver rates have been steady today.

London cable is as follows:—

"China selling. Absence of buyers. Market uncertain. Spot 28 5/8d., forward 28 5/8d."

The bears were covering, at the lower level. The easy market yesterday offered them a much-needed chance. China Exchange showed a slight improvement. New York Silver was quoted at 62 cents. The rates at 4 p.m. were Rs. 65 and Rs. 64-12 for 1st and 2nd settlements respectively.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE AND AFTER.

QUESTION OF INTERIM PAYMENT

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved his proposition for the 'interim' payment of the extraordinary allowance of Rs. 5 to the sweepers. The Press was asked by the Chairman "not to take notice of the proceedings."

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

A DISAPPOINTING FINAL.

MIDDLESEX WIN THE CUP AGAIN.

For the third year in succession the Middlesex have won the Rovers Football Cup. In the final last evening they were certainly the better team, but luck was in their way and Hiscock after ten minutes of play had to retire on account of a serious injury to his leg. This demoralised the Gordons and soon after this the Middlesex were able to score. The match opened at a terrific pace and for the first few minutes some excellent football was witnessed which gave promise of a strenuous struggle. But after Hiscock retired, Budd scored the first goal with a fine shot which lodged the ball in the top of the net. The second goal scored by the same player left the goalie guessing and at regular intervals Budd scored two more before half-time. At the interval the Middlesex led by four goals. The Gordons played a plucky game in the second half and succeeded in keeping out their opponents, Harley, especially, playing a magnificent game. The combination of the Middlesex was splendid and their half backs worked tirelessly. Palmer in the last line, is a brainy player who gets through much work without evident exertion. Mrs. Reid presented the trophies at the conclusion of the match.

Middlesex Regt. ..... 4 goals.
Gordon Highlanders ..... Nil.

Middlesex:—Lincoln; Arnold and Palmer; Neighbour, Capel and Mackie; Hewitt, Glew, Bugden, Budd and Bacon.

Gordons:—Henderson; Gow and Harley; Gibson, Hiscock and Tosh; Goudie, Cull, Jones, Dickens and Kinnaird.

Referee:—Mr. Lowe.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary Captain K. E. Previte and Captain O. L. Paget, Aides-de-Camp left Kirkee for Jalgaon on Tuesday the 31st August.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar is expected to return to India in October.—F. P.

MUSLIM FATALLY STABBED

SENSATION AT KAMATIPURA.

At about 1 a.m. on Wednesday in the 14th Kamatipura Lane, there was great excitement when two Mahomedans were seen attacking each other with knives. It appears that one Bashi Zaman, a Mahomedan aged about 20 years, was going along the lane with three others named Abdul Mustafa, Yakub Tajkhan and Abdul Latif Majid, towards Sukhiaji Street. As they entered the lane, they saw a victoria coming from the opposite direction. They saw three men sitting in the gharry. As soon as the gharry came near them one of the occupants named Syed Alivaki Syed Badealli, it is alleged, got down from it in a drunken state, and began abusing the four persons on the road. He took out a knife from his pocket and stabbed Bashir Zaman who collapsed and fell down. Syed Ali Naki, at this stage, beat the drunken man with a cane. The excitement increased and the companions of the stabbed man Bashir Khan took to heels.

Bashir gathered himself up and attempted to run but he collapsed near the 16th Kamatipura Lane, and fell down unconscious. He was seen by a Policeman on duty. Bashir died on the way to the hospital.

The incident was reported at the Police Station and Inspector Gole together with Inspector Vanzara and Sergeant Scot at once went in search of the accused who was arrested in Sukhiaji Street in a stable where he was hiding himself.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner held an enquiry touching the death of Bashir Zaman, the victim of the tragedy.

Abdul Saman Mahomed Mustafa in his evidence, stated that the deceased was working in a bakery with the witness and they were going home from their work together with two others on the day in question. As they were going alnog the 13th Kamatipura Lane the suspect was seen shouting to the witness and his companion from a shop. They did not take any notice of this and proceeded on their way. The suspect again came in a gharry and stabbed the deceased after some altercation. The deceased was lying unconscious on the ground and he died on his way to the hospital.

The Coroner and the jury returned a verdict of death due to the deceased having been stabbed by the above named suspect.

The suspect Syed Ali Naki Syed Bade Ali was placed before Mr. M. S. Pandit, the Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, on a charge of murdering Bashir Zaman.

As the Police wished to make further enquiries into the matter, the accused was remanded to police custody till the 10th instant.

STORING FACILITIES IN ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

PORT TRUST SANCTIONS RS. 1,04,000

At their meeting held on 31st August, 1926, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business:—

The draft Administration Report for the year ended 31st March, 1926, was considered and approved.

An expenditure estimated at Rs. 1,04,000 was sanctioned, subject to the sanction of Government, for metalling, surfacing and draining the storage area at No. 10 berth, Alexandra Dock, and sett-paving the railway tracks. This will provide adequate open storage space for the adjoining transit sheds, Nos. 8, 9 and 11, and will enable No. 10 berth to be utilised as an export loading berth in the fair weather.

In connection with the visit of the South African deputation to India to study the conditions of life in this country, it was decided to invite the members of the deputation to an inspection of the docks and Port Trust estates on the 19th September, and a provisional programme was approved.

SECOND SIKH CONFERENCE

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 31

The Second Sikh Conference was held here under the presidentship of Baba Gurdit Singh. It was attended by Sikhs from all over Sindh.

The chairman of the Reception Committee, during the course of his address, dwelt on the need of a central Sikh organization in Sindh to protect Sikh interests, publicity work, and the reforms of Gurdwaras. He declared that the Sikhs in Sind should have the same right in regard to the carrying of Kripan as they had in the Punjab.

The President, in his address, said that Indians, had no human rights in their land and those who fought for them, were considered seditious by Government. Referring to the "Kamagata Maru" episode, he said that the object of their going to Canada was to assert the rights of Indians in the colonies.

He then declared that the Sikh community would never be at peace until the Maharaja of Nabha was given back his 'gadi'. The Gurdwaras were not made free, and full compensation was not made for the Komagata and Budge Budge affair.

Among the resolutions passed at the Conference the most important referred to the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha separate representation for Sikhs on the Bombay Council and the Hyderabad Municipality, the establishment of a central organisation of Sikhs in the province of Sind, the establishment of separate schools for Sikhs to Sind and reform and freedom of the Gurdwaras.—Free Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER,

1st September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.88
To-day's Opening Rate	17.82
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	17.74
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER,

1st September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9 52
To-day's Opening Rate	9.59
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9 46
Difference	—.06

Khandi	Rs 328-8-0
Sewri	„ 32-12-0

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS.

The Maid of the Mountains was the third venture of the London Musical Comedy Company staged by them at the Excelsior on Wednesday. A play with an interesting plot it received that impetus in execution which enhanced its attractiveness. In their mountain stronghold Baldassare's gang of brigands are introduced on the eve of their farewell to predatory pursuits. Among them is Teresa, the Maid of the Mountain, who has served them faithfully through every hardship. Baldassare himself arrives and informs them that the Governor's troops are surrounding them, and urges immediate flight. Just then, Angela, the Governor's daughter, who has lost her way in a fog, makes her appearance, and Baldassare, on revealing his identity, receives the vehemence of her contempt for him. Teresa, meanwhile, has been captured, and the gang plans to rescue her. Ambushing the cavalcadi of the new Governor, they arrive at Santo in that capacity. There Baldassare becomes infatuated with Angela and in a fit of jealous passion Teresa betrays him. While languishing in captivity on a lonely island the bandit chief at last gains an opportunity of testing the genuineness of the girl who really loves him. He tells her that Angela has forgiven him and is ready to receive him, and finally asks her to release him that night. When Teresa does release him, her chief is assured of her loyalty and their happiness is complete.

Miss Madeline Rossiter appeared in the role of Teresa, a part which she played with feeling and spirit. It would be superfluous to eulogise so accomplished and versatile an artiste as Miss Rossiter. Humour was not wanting, Mr. Jack Crichton and Mr. Dan Mansfield being mainly responsible for this. The ubiquitous Mr. Crichton with his lugubrious expression represented Tonio, a man who had lost his wife and had no desire to find her again while Mr. Mansfield made a fine example of the brainless Governor who was always holding meetings with his shadow Crumpet. Mr. Terena Hall is quite at home on the shadow, and last night he was a decided success as the brogand chief.

The cast was as follows:—

Tonio	Jack Crichton.
General Malona (Governor of Santo)	Dan Mansfield.
Baldassare (Chief of Brigands)	Terrence Hall.
Beppo (His Lieutenant)	Franklyn Graydon.
Andrea	Dorian Evans.
Pietro	Charles Bradley.
Crumpet	Charles Bradley.
Lieutenant Rugini	Dorian Evans.
Mayoress of Santo	Grace Ray.
Vittoria	Bertha Herbert.
Angela (The Governor's Daughter)	Cecelia Ricardo.
Gianetta	Bobbie Moodie.
Teresa (Maid of the Mountain)	Madeline Rossiter.

Ladies of the Palace:—Misses Leichner, Moodie, McGee, Williams, Coburn, Langdon, Hill.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF REFORMATORY.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

Eknath Narhar Kalusker, M.A., formerly Deputy Superintendent of the Yeravda Reformatory School, who was convicted of embezzling Rs. 604-7-0 of Government money and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. E. Flaming, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, preferred an appeal to the Sessions Court, Poona.

The charge on which the accused had been convicted was that of misappropriating the sum mentioned which had been paid to the Reformatory School for work done and material supplied.

Mr. J. T. Lawrance I.C.S., Sessions Judge, who heard the appeal, up-held the conviction but reduced the sentence to one of six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will arrive Delhi on September 5th and leave the same day on a tour in connection with the coming elections. They will visit Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Agra and Muttra returning to Delhi on September 10 when there will be an inaugural meeting of the Indian National Union here.

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	1924—Rs.	2,37,00,000
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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1926.

THE RUPEE STERLING RATIO.

The problem of fixing the exchange ratio of the rupee, in any scheme of radical reconstruction of the Indian currency system, will have a varying importance according as the basis for the reconstruction is a real change in the standard itself, or a mere tinkering with the system built up in the last generation. To those who consider the only satisfactory solution of the currency muddle of India to consist in an honest Gold Standard, with its usual concomitants of a free gold mint and a reasonably convenient gold coin in active circulation, the question of fixing the ratio between the rupee and the standard gold coin can be nothing more than a mere matter of detail, of interest only during the period of transition, and of significance simply in internal commerce. Without denying in the least that a century or more of custom has familiarised the Indian people so much with this silver standard, that for a fairly considerable time to come the Indian masses will continue to use silver, even if silver is entirely demonetised and dethroned from its present position as a standard of currency, we may yet affirm that in any scheme which pretends to give India a proper, honest and automatic gold standard, without mental reservations or *arriere pensees*, the rupee of to-day cannot possibly continue to be unlimited legal tender, cannot possibly continue to function as the standard of money, even though in principle it no longer remains a standard. Token coinage, especially when its minting is associated with very substantial profit to the minting authority, cannot but offer the greatest possible temptation to a Government situated as the Government of India now are; it contains in that temptation the gravest menace to the credit and solvency of the country at large, if no limits are imposed on minting. Hence, it is impossible to reconcile the Hilton Young Commission's claim to grant India an absolute gold standard with their other integral recommendation which still makes the rupee unlimited legal tender, and, for all practical purposes of the Indian people, the only considerable medium of exchange in the country. Their anxiety, also, to make a special rate of exchange for the rupee in terms, theoretically, of gold, but practically and expressly, of sterling, is similarly inexplicable, if their intention was honestly to give India a gold standard proper. The very fact that the new ratio is expressed by them in terms of the sterling currency, and not in terms of the gold contents of the rupee at the proposed valuation, is suggestive to those, who, wiser by the experience of the last generation of currency experiments of the Government of India, have learnt to scan very carefully every expression used in such authoritative documents as the one under notice. Had they meant the rupee to be a mere token, in fact as well as in name, what was there to prevent them from expressing its gold contents, as so many grains of pure gold? It is not merely a matter, we think, of business convenience or popular intelligibility, which has induced this Commission, who on other topics have been by no means sparing in exactness or elaboration, to speak of the rupee in future as equivalent to 1s. 6d. in gold, and not as grains of fine gold; and we gladly make a present of this consideration to those who have a mind capable of reading between the lines.

Apart altogether from this root question of the real significance of prescribing any ratio between a token and a standard coin, the exact ratio suggested by the Commission is open to severe criticism on every ground that the Commission have themselves elaborated. We must, however, guard at the outset against a very plausible misapprehension of our attitude from a detailed critique of the rationale influencing the Commission to prescribe the higher ratio. By this critique we would not be understood to give this question,—a purely parochial and transitional matter,—an importance greater in any way than the real merits of the problem demand. Of the reasons influencing the Commission, the strongest, as they consider it, is based on the principle of prescription. The 18d ratio, they argue in effect, is the existing ratio, to which all prices and wages, all contracts and obligations have been adjusted; any departure from that ratio will dislocate the entire economic mechanism of the country; were there, therefore, no other reason, this mere matter of prescriptive right should be held to be decisive in favour of the higher ratio. The critics of this reasoning, however, cannot help noticing the most prominent and obvious flaws therein. On the Commission's own showing, the present ratio of 18d gold, is, after all, a matter of little more than 12 to 18 months at most, whereas the 16d ratio, practically attained in 1898, was maintained effectively, with negligible exceptions, for the best part of twenty years. If any prescriptive right can at all be claimed for either of these two ratios, we do not need trained jurists and specious casuists to tell us that it is for the 16d rather than the ratio recommended by the costly and harmful Commission presided over by Mr. Hilton Young. We are far from convinced that considerations of price movements and of price stability point in the direction the Commission would have us believe they point. But even if we grant, for the sake of argument only, that the learning bestowed by the Commission on price curves and the like is not an utter, unmitigated waste, proving nothing of the sort they aim at establishing, the variation in prices likely to result from a change of ratio to the old, familiar, and by no means uneconomic ratio of 16d need not have been exaggerated in the manner it has been done in this extremely meretricious and highly special pleading. Price fluctuations are not always a sign of economic *malaise*; on the contrary, they indicate a degree of healthy vitality, which no community need dread or avoid. The bugbear sought by the Commission to be made out of a change in wages and dislocation of contracts could be effectively counterbalanced by pointing out that after all the variations in prices had been much greater between 1914 and 1920 than those between 1925 and 1926; and that when, as happens far more frequently, price variations are caused by purely economic factors the manipulation of the currency system will be of no real avail to check such variations, even if it be desirable to do so. The whole argument is based on a fallacy and developed on a misapprehension of the real function or significance of price movements in the economic life of a country. Finally, even if it be granted as the Commission urge, the present ratio has no right to be regarded as the real, natural ratio, that has any chance of being reasonably permanent. We do not say that the older and more familiar ratio of 16d to the rupee is the truer and more natural one. All that we contend is that the real ratio of the rupee to gold could only be found to-day, if the mints in India were open to the unrestricted coinage of the standard silver rupees in a monometallic currency system, somewhat on the lines recommended, but in vain, by the veteran fighter on the subject, Mr. J. A. Wadia. But the pure silver standard is perhaps out of date, inconvenient, and unacceptable to the present Government of India in view of their foreign obligations in gold. That being so, we in this country are precluded from ascertaining the really correct ratio, from day to day, between gold and the silver rupee; and so neither the 16d nor the 18d ratio has any claim to be considered as even approximately the natural ratio between the silver rupee and gold.

The other set of arguments, which are not mentioned with all their usual wealth of elaborate reasoning, but which are nonetheless the determining factor in this whole got-up farce of an inquiry to secure a foregone conclusion, concerns the stability of the Government finances. Sir Basil Blackett is ambitious to go down into history as the great financier who brought order out of chaos into Indian finance, who restored equilibrium and even surplus in an exchequer which had been thoroughly demoralised by repeated and gigantic deficits under his luckless and blundering predecessor. But he has achieved this specious fact by a hardly concealed manipulation of the value of the rupee by deliberate and unrelenting policy. There has been no real economy in any of the wasteful departments of the Government under Sir Basil; on the contrary his regime has been signalised by the Lee loot and naval additions to the total expenditure. By raising, however, the gold or sterling value of the rupee, he has managed to lend an appearance of saving in the "Home" Charges, which helps him to show a balanced budget. On a total burden of £40 million in "Home" Charges, he has to pay, at 1s 6d to the rupee, say 53 crores of rupees, whereas at Rs. 15-£1, he would have to pay 60 crores. This is his only saving. It is purchased at a cost to the Indian producer, of which Indian publicists do not seem even now to be fully aware. For if India is exporting every year produce worth £300 million, she will get Rs. 400 crores at 1s 6d to the rupee, whereas for the same amount of produce exported at 1s 4d we should have got Rs. 450 crores. The saving to the Government is thus purchased at seven times the loss to the Indian producer. How long will India put up with such juggling away of her material interests at the hands of irresponsible and unsympathetic bureaucrats?

ABDICATION.

The House of Commons composed as it is at present of an overwhelming number of old and young die-hards, found no difficulty in sanctioning, in spite of the very serious protest of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and others, the continuance for another month of the Emergency Regulations. This only means that the Baldwin Government are content to abdicate their functions as a civilised administration and that instead of straining every nerve to bring the two sides in the coal industry together they are anxious to see England turned into a "Police State' as the Labour Leader in the Commons said on an earlier occasion. The Emergency Regulations are an apparatus under which, according to a Liberal critic of the Baldwin policy of dealing with the strike, "the normal liberties and safeguards of the subject are suspended and become an incitement to the police and magistrates to exceed their duties". Their continued existence is likely to have only one effect, and that will be not in the direction the Government intend. For more than three months the coal strike has continued without any serious rioting or violence. The bestowal of extra-ordinary powers on the police is bound to create acute resentment amongst the strikers and lead to serious clashes as that at Pontypool, but it will not weaken the miners' resistance nor will it induce in their leaders a spirit of unworthy compromise. Although the Government mean to do nothing to hasten the solution of the coal difficulty, except to pass legislation which helps the mine-owners, it is good news that the Miners' Federation has no desire to cease its efforts to end the deadlock. There are rumours of a definite move in the direction of further negotiations through the good offices of influential third parties, and one can only hope the move will succeed.

INTEREST IN ART.

The public meeting held in Ahmedabad and presided over by Mrs. Vidya Nilkanth, only recently appealed to the Municipality to organise facilities and material necessary for an "industrial and arts" museum in the city. The Municipal Board has responded with praiseworthy promptness and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the contemplated museum. The public demand and the prompt response from the Municipality are suggestive of the rapid development of interest in art manifest on this side of the country. The Municipality of Ahmedabad has been, as it should be, prompt. It need not, however, be hasty. The proposed museum, if it is to be truly popular and truly educative, will, we assume, start with a well-defined aim, as well as with a clearly prescribed boundary for the activities to be immediately taken up by the Municipality. The name "Industries and Arts Museum" leaves the greatest scope for diffused, if not confused, endeavours. If the facilities and the material necessary for the contemplated museum remain unclassified or undistinguished in the minds of those desirous of promoting the educational venture, as they are bound to remain so if its aim is indifferently realised, the result will be the overlapping and wastage of well-meant but not well-planned efforts. We would, therefore, suggest to the Municipality for the present to concentrate on the facilities and material easily available and helpful for the maintenance or preservation and development of local art-crafts. No attention can be more than enough for a clear distinction between objects purely industrial or "antique" and those in which the elements of art and beauty predominate. If the Municipality of Ahmedabad aspires to promote the art-crafts that have obtained world recognition for the city it cannot, as it must not, overlook the distinction.

BARODA IN 1924-25.

A REVIEW.

(By A BARODIAN.)

I

The Administration Report for the year 1924-25 has been published. The Report as usual is a good specimen of camouflage pretending to impart reliable information about the material and moral progress of the people of the Baroda State. The Dewan repeats the parrot-cry of a surplus budget, but every thinking person understands, as the publicists of Bombay have pointed out, that the huge surplus only shows that the people of Baroda are unnecessarily and unrighteously overtaxed. Even a tyro in economics knows that no Government has a right to take more in taxes from the people than what is necessary to meet the expenditure and that even the Government of India and the Local Governments prepare their budgets on this principle with a small surplus, and balance the income with the expenditure. If there is an attempt to have big surpluses the Legislative Assembly and the local Councils fight such budgets tooth and nail and overturn the Government proposals for fresh taxation. No free people would tolerate such a surplus budget of more than 20 per cent. of the gross revenues, and the Legislative at once would reduce the burdens of the people by reducing the taxation.

Heavy Taxation.

But Baroda Administration is run on such greedy lines that the Dewan can point out with glee to the huge surplus of over 50 lacs of rupees as the gains of exploitation during his stewardship for the year to his royal master, without regard to the fact that this huge surplus has been extracted out of the life blood of the ryots. As if this was not enough, the Baroda Government has been trying to increase the income by all sorts of vexatious methods as will be evidenced by: (a) Tyrannical strictness and play of imagination in the assessment of the income-tax, the minimum taxable income being Rs. 750 only; (b) Repeated heavy increases in the land settlements and re-settlements at every revision; (c) Abolition of the exemption of agricultural rents from income-tax and the levying of income-tax on the same; (d) Heavy taxation for utilizing agricultural land in towns for non-agricultural use like building of houses, etc.; (e) Raising of School Fees in English schools; (f) Proposed increase in Court Fees; (g) Levying of customs duties in Kadi District on sugar coming from outside the State; and some other minor items.

Wasteful Expenditure.

One unfortunate result of the people being so heavily taxed is inevitable in that they find it difficult to find more money for local self-government and for their other activities for self-improvement. After emptying the pockets of the ryots, the officials make the heartless remark that the people do not tax themselves in order further to develop the Punchayat and municipal works. Another pernicious effect of the heavy surpluses is that the officials find out some means or other for spending the money. The Baroda Government had followed a policy of constructing irrigation tanks, which has been a disastrous failure, having indeed done more harm than good after wasting lacs of rupees, owing to backing wrong schemes, and want of sufficient expert knowledge on irrigation matters. The Railway scandal is too fresh to be forgotten. A huge sum of money has been invested in the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway, the Cement Factory, and the Okha Port; the success or failure of this scheme is still in the lap of the gods. The heavy losses in coal-mine transactions which were entered into on behalf of the Maharaja's private property, are said to amount to from 50 lacs to 80 lacs, which casts a lurid light on the doings of the Baroda bureaucracy. Lacs are said to have been lost in the Cement Factory at Dwarka which has been closed for a pretty long time.

Still More Palaces.

In addition to the launching of schemes of a speculative profit by the officials, the surpluses have tempted the Maharaja to give orders for building three new palaces when there are far too many palaces in the Baroda State and several huge ones outside the State.

It appears the Government officials get an itching desire to spend the money when there is a surplus, but they never think, how terribly the people are crushed by the burden of taxation.

With regard to Local Self-Government, the attitude of the Administration has become notorious by its most arbitrary and highly unsympathetic treatment of the Baroda City Municipality. In comparison with the Municipalities and the Local Boards of British Gujarat, the institutions of Baroda are definitely stunted and inefficient and for this backwardness, the narrow-mindedness and illiberal policy of the Baroda Government is mainly reponsible. It is a significant fact that except Baroda City, the elective element in the other municipalities of the State is kept only 50 per cent., the other half consisting of official and non-official nominated members—which will be news to many in British India.

(To Be Continued.)

REFORM OF SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED: AN ENQUIRY.

(By M. R. PARANJPYE.)

In the absence of any statistics a discussion on educational questions deteriorates into a combat of vague personal impressions often resulting into mutual mud-slinging. Headmasters attribute all defects to inefficient teachers and these latter throw all onus on the close-fisted managers. The Inspectors blame the managers and the managers blame the Inspectors. Government is convinced that all aided schools have a low mercenary ideal and these latter retort by protesting their selflessness and suggesting that Government always failed in its duty. The fact is that all have their virtues as well as defects and all probably are conscious of it. But if one group assumes saintly airs and conceals its sins the others are obliged to do the same. A systematic inquiry and the collection of reliable data is the only method that can possibly bring about an improvement.

Vague Beliefs.

Once we admit the necessity of an inquiry there are a large number of questions that will press for precedence. Considerations of space prevent me from enumerating them here. I wish to refer to one thing however which, in a general way, demonstrates the serious effects of the absence of any inquiry during the last fifty years. Whenever a group of persons sits down to discuss educational questions assertions are often made about things in the past being better than the present. Now this may be a fact or it may be the exhibition of human inclination always to praise the past. If an attempt were made to test the mental development of the pupils in, say, standards III and V by testing their reading, their writing, their power of making a precis and their quickness in calculation at intervals of five years and the data tabulated, we would have had a valuable aid to guide educational thought and educational activities along right channels. Results of examinations like the Matriculation are worthless for this purpose for in this latter case the examiner is not choosing the right entrants into the college but rather preventing the worthless lot from getting these. His ideas of justice, therefore, are considerably tempered by his notions of mercy. In a periodical inquiry the inquirer seeks the truth and nothing but the truth. The fate of the students submitted to his tests does not depend on his results and, therefore, unlike the Matriculation Examiner, he does not find it necessary to lessen the rigor of the tests he uses. In the absence of such inquiries in the past we have been heavy losers. We cannot repair these past losses but we can if we will prevent such losses occurring in future.

Wanted: A Symposium of Opinion.

Another useful form of inquiry will be to ask teachers and headmasters to state their views on different educational questions, like the value of a particular method or a particular syllabus. I do not expect any immediate results from such an inquiry; for people prefer to support the approved method and syllabus to sounding a discordant note which might make them look foolish in the eyes of great men. But the practice will give useful training to the teachers who will slowly grow bolder and will feel less shy to make a novel suggestion. Such an inquiry occasionally brings into light an unknown luminary hailing from a far-off place into Bombay and Poona and this is no small gain. At present we educationists in Poona or Bombay, have a very poor opinion about the workers in the moffusil. All talents, in our opinion, are centred in these two places and the educational ideals, methods, syllabuses etc., approved by us must be approved by all.

Afraid to Speak Out.

The schools and the school masters have been perhaps the most silent and therefore the most neglected members of our society. The Government officials—the Headmasters and the Inspectors—never open their lips except to whisper in their confidential reports. They would not make a speech or write an article for their views might clash with those of their gods and that might bring them into trouble. The Government teacher naturally considers himself absolutely bound down to keep mum. The private teacher is either temporary or, if permanent, is too much engrossed, with privat classes and private tuition which he finds so essential to supplement his poor wages. The managers of private schools have in most cases, to please the Inspector and make their grants secure. The Presidency therefore is fearfully barren in educational thought and this does not bring credit to the Department which has been in existence for about seventy years. A good nurse is not the one who keeps her charges weak and dependent on her protection, but she who makes them strong and independent of her. It will be a glorious day for the Department when it can show that the schools are bold and independent in their views. A careful and sympathetic inquiry into their needs will achieve this.

Notes of the Day.

Rocks Ahead.

The Reorganisation Commission of the League of Nations will have an exceptionally difficult time of it if it is to succeed in evolving a plan for the allocation of permanent and non-permanent seats on the League Council which will satisfy small European Powers like Sweden or the Latin American States who suspect that the League is being worked in the interests of a couple of big Powers only. When the Commission met on Tuesday the French made a proposal, to which Germany and England were agreeable, but which was vehemently opposed by Sweden. The opposition is intelligible because the French suggestion was to permit the re-election of non-permanent members in order to make them semi-permanent. The hierarchy thus proposed from non-permanent to semi-permanent and then to permanent is not to the liking of the smaller nations whose position becomes much worse if this new gradation is to take effect. The League has to navigate through dangerous rocks yet before reaching the smooth waters of universal confidence.

Inopportune.

Although it is very probable that highly coloured and exaggerated accounts of the Nationalists' rally at Nurenburg will be sent out by interested foreign correspondents in Germany to make the English and French people believe that Germany is keen and willing to fight again if only she can have the military strength, the task of Dr. Stresemann and his colleagues in securing better understanding with the Western Powers is not rendered easier by the inopportune and thoughtless utterances of the scions of the old aristocracy in Germany. Prince Oscar of Prussia talked at the rally of the traditions of the old army "which we cherish in our hearts and desire to hand down to our children." But it is extremely doubtful if the overwhelming majority of Germans who have realised the folly of autocratic rule will be prepared to wreck the patient work of economic reconstruction of their country for indulging in the glories of military tradition which is sure to bring on war fever again.

A Preposterous Proposal.

On grounds of economy Sir Basil Blackett defended the preposterous proposal to give a loan of five lakhs to the Imperial Gymkhana Club of Delhi! With the help of 42 members ready to say "theirs but to stay and vote" whatever the Government proposals may be, this astounding and criminal misuse of public money to make life pleasanter still for officialdom was sanctioned without serious discussion, but it was too much for Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar and Sir Hari Sing Gour to accept the argument that it was in the best interest of the Indian taxpayer that five lakhs were being spent in this atrocious manner. On behalf of the Indian ryots the Finance Member is anxious to save building quarters for officers! Will a mere loan of a trifling five lakhs or so not avoid the ruinous expenditure on houses for officers? Certainly it will, and as the people of India can only protest and protest against this financial succour to an institution 75 per cent. of the accommodation in which is to be reserved for officers, the experiment can be repeated in other places—on grounds of strict economy of course! This is the way to give State support to the infant industry of increasing the amenities of social life for the poor "exiles" who are slaving away for India's benefit, and it is an indication, too, how the Lee Loot can have a revised edition in the form of loans.

"Kichak Vadh."

The Government of Bombay, following the action of the C. P. Government, have at last removed the ban on the performance of Mr Khadilkar's Marathi play, "Kichak Vadh." Copies of the play were proscribed and performances of it prohibited by orders issued in 1910. These orders have now been cancelled. Maharashtra will welcome this belated rectification of a foolish blunder, though it may be, for ought one knows, a diplomatic move. The play staged a popular story from Mahabharata showing how during the last year of the Pandavas' exile in disguise in the kingdom of Virata Kichaka, his Commander-in-Chief sought to ravish Draupadi, the Pandava queen, how Yudhishtira, the eldest of the Pandavas, hoped against hope that the King would protect them and pleaded for gentle methods, and how, when even the king yielded to Kichaka, Bhima strangled Kichaka just when he had seized Draupadi. In this mythological play the bureaucracy scented sedition and banned the play. It was supposed that the play was meant to be an allegory, that Kichaka was intended to represent Lord Curzon, that Draupadi was India and that Yudhishtira and Bhima represented the two political parties, the Moderates and the Nationalists. If there was some analogy between the play and the story of British rule in India, it was no fault of the writer. To put any ban on the play was as improper as it would have been to proscribe a play like Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." As a matter of fact some scenes from "Julius Caesar" were forbidden by an Educational Inspector to be staged by schoolboys in a local high school several years ago, lest they should smack of sedition. Now that a better sense of proportion is faintly discernible, the people of Maharashtra will hail with pleasure the re-staging of a play which is rightly regarded as one of the best written by Mr. Khadilkar.

The Channel Handicap.

Will the enthusiasm of adventurous Amazons who want to astonish the world with their swimming feats give rise to a new industry? We are all aware, sometimes unpleasantly so, of the bookies on race courses. But there are as yet no bookies on both sides of the English Channel for the Swimming Handicaps. Mr. Lissberger has pointed out how successful the industry may turn out to be, only if your "favourite" does the twenty-one odd miles in a manner very satisfactory to the bet. Mr. Lissberger, far-seeing man, financed Mrs. Corson's channel swim and obtained odds of 20 to 1 on the bet he had placed with Lloyd's for five thousand dollars that she would succeed before 1st September. He cleared a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Lissberger is likely to have a host of followers in the line of business he has opened up. The risk is great but that is quite in keeping with the novelty of the enterprise.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The crying question in India, namely the solution of the communal troubles, was discussed in the Legislative Assembly for nearly six hours and resulted in nothing more than elicit an assurance from Government that they would consider carefully any practical suggestions from the public. The debate itself was kept on a high level except for slight aberrations on the part of communally disposed individuals like Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed and Raja Ghaznaffar Ali. There was a small section headed by Lala Lajpat Rai who feared the possibility of the debate taking an acrimonious turn and, therefore, suggested postponement of it 'sine die', but Sir Alexander Muddiman's opposition to it on the ground that Government could not pass two speeches already made to stand on the paper without an official reply thereto determined the issue.

Lala Lajpat Rai's motion being defeated the debate was resumed in full vigour in which 14 members representing various shades of opinion participated. Unfortunately the start was made by Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed whose manuscript eloquence could not be appreciated, but he was understood to have opposed an All-India Conference to find a solution of the problem and incidentally pressed the claims of his community for greater representation in the Legislatures and in the public services. In refreshing contrast was the speech of Dr. Datta who raised the tone of the debate to a moral pitch. He was heard with greatest attention when he analysed the causes of the present troubles to political and economic rather than religious causes and asked Government to reassert its moral leadership from which it had dethroned itself. Personally, he feared that there was not among the people the will to unite and so feared that no useful result would ensue from the deliberations of the proposed conference.

Sir Denys Bray was excellency in form, but not in substance. He took the first opportunity of the Swarajists' absence to twit their running away from the post of duty on such an important debate. This was evidently an official move to discredit the Swarajists in the forthcoming elections. For this point was later repeated by the Home Member and endorsed by the European members like Col. Crawford and Dr. Macphail. The contribution of Sir Denys Bray to the discussion was that the cure must come from within, that is, the people must solve the problem themselves, for Government could only handle the visible symptoms. Almost as a response to this suggestion was the amusingly—delivered speech of Mr. Damasia who wanted the communal leaders to unite and present their suggestions for acceptance by Government.

GOVERNMENT POSITION.

The position of Government was explained clearly by Sir Alexander Muddiman. He was decidedly against Maulvi Mahomed Yakub's suggestion for legislation on communal questions as well as Mr. Rangachariar's plea for an all India Conference to which Maulvi Mahomed Yakub himself had lent his support. The Home Member defended that both administratively and morally Government had done their best and would continue to do their best. Government, he affirmed, were ready to bring about reconciliation and at the same time maintain law and order, but the difficulty was that local disputes were taking an all-India colour now-a-days and efforts of local officials to settle disputes in consultation with local leaders were frustrated by mischief-mongering outsiders who had their own axe to grind.

From the non-official European side three members spoke, Col. Crawford darkly hinting that the Government of India had not been as firm as it should have been. Mr Sheepshanks of Bombay suggesting to communal leaders to follow the golden maxim of Gladstone "never impute motive" as the sure road to success and Dr. Macphail of Madras asking the Indians to learn to respect others wishes and sentiments. In midst of such varying opinions and in face of Government's decided to stand against a conference the idea Mr K. C. Roy came forward with Mr. Rangachariar's motion somewhat diluted so that the choice of the members might be left to Government and recommendations of the conference be not binding on Government. Unlike many others Mr. Roy charged Government with being solely responsible for the solution of the communal difficulties and the obligations that rested on them by statute to help India to reach self-government. This could not be done, he argued, by Government shirking their responsibility in the matter of solving the communal menace and laying it solely on the shoulders of the political and communal leaders.

To this view Sir Hari Singh Gour was opposed for unless politics was divorced from religion as was done in Western countries the situation would continue to puzzle them. Both Sir Hari Singh Gour and Lala Lajpat Rai expressed their conviction that the sure remedy to the present trouble was in grant of responsible Government and the former went to the extent of asking Government to appoint a Royal Commission on the Reforms at once so that it would examine not only the political situation, but also this communal situation which was an allied subject.

PT. MALAVIYA SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT STANDPOINT.

Pandit Malaviya with his characteristically persuasive eloquence supported the Government standpoint that there must be no conference, but that the leaders and every citizen should endeavour to do their best to promote the spirit of toleration and goodwill in their respective localities. Pandit Malaviya's "wise and sane suggestions" as the Home Member described them enabled Government through their spokesmen to induce the authors of the different propositions to withdraw them. This was done, Sir Alexander Muddiman assuring that the door for a conference was not closed, but would be open whenever a favourable atmosphere prevailed.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY.

The only achievement to the credit of the Assembly to day was the passing of a resolution for the removal of sex disqualification in the elections to the Assembly. The Government position was explained by Mr. Haig who announced that Government would frame regulations to have effect before the general election was held. Speeches were made in support of the removal of sex disqualification by orthodox and conservative members of the House, but Moulvi Mahomed Yakub distinguished himself by striking a discordant note.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The public galleries of the Assembly were once again raided by a large crowd of visitors anxious to hear the further discussion of the resolution of Mr. Yakub as amended by Mr. Rangachariar urging an All-India Conference to examine the present communal situation. The Lobby talks showed a consensus of opinion in favour of the withdrawal of the resolution after a full debate.

16 questions were answered. Mr. Parsons, replying to a question of Mr. Hussanally about 6,000 miles of new railway which was alluded to in Lord Irwin's opening address to the Assembly, said that the following lines, about 500 miles in the aggregate were under investigation, and if it was found that they were likely to be remunerative their construction would be undertaken:—(1) a Middle Sind Line from Maharabpur to Nawabshah with branches (2) a line from Sita Road to Kanibar with possibly branches (3) Dodapur to Jacobabad (4) Nawabshah to Ktadro (5) Jhol via Pithoro to Jhudo (6) Bombay-Sind Connection Railway. An officer would be placed on special duty this cold weather, to investigate the prospects of a Bombay-Sind through connection. At the moment there was no prospect of a Karachi-Cawnpore connection proving remunerative.—A.P.

DEBATE ON MR. YAKUB'S RESOLUTION.

Discussion was resumed on the resolution of Mr. Yakub.

Mr. K. C. Roy on a point of order asked whether he would be in order in moving that his resolution on the paper should be substituted for the original resolution. The President said he would give his ruling when the actual occasion arose.

Lala Lajpatrai moved that the debate be adjourned 'sine die'. Legislation, he said, could not be undertaken immediately. He felt that the debate could not be held without making reference to the men outside the House and to outside events. This would lead to bitterness and the present was not the time to have this debate.

Sir Hari Singh Gour on the other hand felt that far from being a case for adjournment it was a case for prompt and right decision. No doubt members would speak with reserve.

Sir Abdul Qayum also opposed adjournment, as he did not believe in postponing the evil day. Every day the communal situation was discussed in the Press, and members constantly talked it over in the lobbies. Why then shirk the debate on the floor of the House? Moreover Lala Lajpat Rai had delivered a long speech on the subject the other day. Something had to be done, and if no Act was passed by Government something might come out of the debate and Government might feel strengthened in passing an Ordnance as they passed the Bengal Ordnance. (Laughter.) The House might give them a blank cheque to shoot like dogs those who interfered with the processions or sacrifices—(laughter)—or the House might like to make Government keep out and let both communities fight the dispute out to the bitter end.

"A CRYING QUESTION."

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the resolution was moved at length by Mr. Yakub, and Mr. Rangachariar had also moved his amendment. It was perfectly clear that the question raised by the resolution was one of utmost importance. It was a crying question and he could not allow two speeches on the subject to stand

(Continued on next page.)

INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.

PANDIT NEHRU'S EXPLANATION.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE AND COMMUNALISM.

SIMLA, August 31.

A meeting of the supporters of the proposed Indian National Union will be held in Delhi on the afternoon of Friday 10th September. The exact time and place will be notified later.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following statement to the Associated Press: "There is a great deal of misapprehension of two points in connection with the proposed Indian National Union. The first is that among communal organisations the Hindu Sabha is mentioned by name but the Musalman organisations are not so named and various interpretations are put on this supposed differentiation. The second is that the supporters of the movement have not yet announced that they have severed all connection with communal organisations.

As to the the first it was not intended to differentiate between the various Hindu and Mussalman communal organisations in any way and no special significance was attached to the words used. The Hindu Sabha was roughly taken to include all other Hindu communal organisations such as Shuddi and Sangathan. The Musalman organisations such as the Muslim League, Khilafat, Tanzeem were taken to be independent of each other and were meant to be included in the general description "Muslim Communal organisations." There are some Musalmans who do not look upon the Khilafat Committee as a communal organisation but in the opinion of the signatories to the manifesto and many others it acquired a distinct communal character at its last meeting in Delhi and was certainly intended to be included in the general description.

ONLY TENTATIVE PROPOSALS.

It must be remembered that the manifesto only gives the barest outlines of the proposed organisation and invites support and cooperation of those who agree in principle underlying it: What the actual constitution will be depends on the result of the deliberations of the preliminary meeting of the supporters and sympathisers to be held in Delhi on 10th September and the following days: It is expected that the meeting will lay down certain general principles and then adjourn for a day or two to enable a committee appointed by it to frame the necessary rules at its next sitting. The meeting will finally adopt the rules and appoint the office bearers. It is only then that the Indian National Union will have come into existence.

The same observations apply to the second point. There is no question of any one withdrawing from any communal organisation until the Union is actually brought into being. All that the supporters of the Union can be taken to have undertaken is to withdraw as soon as it is duly inaugurated from such organisations as are specified in the rules. It is not every communal association the membership of which, need be a disqualification. For instance the Benares and Aligarh Universities are professedly communal. But it is obvious that these are not meant. I hope this statement will remove all misapprehension."—A. P.

CHARABANC DISASTER VICTIMS.

WHAT CAUSED THIS CRASH.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Those killed in the charabanc disaster at Nawaorth include four women, a girl and a boy, also a young railway porter who apparently opened the gates of the levelcrossing not knowing that the Express was signalled, and when he saw that the train was coming dashed across the line towards the charabanc which had all but cleared the line when the train struck. The dead were terribly mutilated. The train was travelling at over 40 miles an hour. The curve prevented the driver from seeing the charabanc until he was close to it. He applied brakes and reversed the engine but was unable to avoid the crash.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN FAYAL ISLAND.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Lisbon.—The Governor of Horta telegraphs that fifty persons have been killed or injured as a result of the earthquake. Government has ordered a cruiser to proceed to Fayal to render assistance.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Lisbon.—The Governor of Horta now cables that 8 persons were killed and 200 were injured in the Fayal earthquake disaster. 400 houses have been razed in Flamangas where there was continuous series of short shocks. Government have ordered immediate departure of two cruisers and transport vessel with medical units and a detachment of engineers.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS HOUSES COLLAPSE

LONDON, Aug 31.

Telegrams from the Azores state that besides dead many persons have been injured in the Fayal island. The earthquake has caused great damage to Capital Horta as well as to the country side. A number of houses have collapsed and the terror-stricken population are camping in squares. The Western Union Cable Company, London, learns that all Britishers are safe. This shock was also felt at Livramento near Ponta Delgada, but there was no damage.—Reuter.

SHOCKING TRIPLE MURDER.

A HUSBAND'S FURY.

SEQUEL TO MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

POONA, Sept. 1.

New Modhikana in Bhawani Peth, Poona was the scene of a brutal crime last night when, it is reported that one Nanoo presumably suspecting his wife of infidelity rushed into the house to stab her. The first person he met on entering the house was one Gangoobai and mistaking her for his wife he stabbed her on the neck and also her son Shantiram who came to his mother's assistance. Nanoo, later finding out his mistake rushed into an inner room where his wife was hiding and did her to death. He then tried to kill himself but was not successful and fell down in a swoon. The police are investigating the case.—A.P.

WILL THE COAL STRIKE COLLAPSE?

MR CHURCHILL OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Mr. Wragg (Conservative) suggested the appointment of an independent arbitrator. Mr. Headlam (Conservative) said it was time new negotiators were chosen by both the sides to enable them to get together as they might easily do seeing that differences were not so great.

Mr. Lloyd George said the time had come for the Government again to submit its own proposals, for it was delusion to anticipate an immediate collapse of the stoppage.

Mr. Churchill said the question of hours and wages was no longer an insuperable obstacle. He did not see the slightest difficulty in reconciling the controversy, as between the national and district settlements. He still hoped that the miners delegate conference would produce some tangible proposal. Government did not exclude the possibility of making fresh proposals themselves if there was desire for it on both the sides, or even only on one side, but this was doubtful as men at present only said, "Give us the subsidy," and owners said "Leave us alone."

Mr. Churchill wound up the debate, and the Commons adjourned till 9th November unless convoked earlier to continue emergency regulations.—Reuter.

NO PEACE PROPOSALS.

DECISION OF MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, August 31.

The Miners' Executive sat in London for three hours and decided by a narrow majority not to formulate any peace proposals, leaving the responsibility for doing so to the delegate Conference which will meet on 2nd September.—Reuter.

FIFTY THOUSAND MINERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, September 1.

It is estimated that fifty thousand miners have resumed work.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN NOTE CONCILIATORY.

DESIRE TO SAFEGUARD PEACE IN BALKANS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Sofia.—The Bulagrian Note replying to Greece, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia is very conciliatory. It emphasises Bulgaria's desire to safeguard peace in the Balkans, and says the Bulgarian Government is doing its utmost to check Comitadji activities which, it declares, has wide ramifications outside Bulgaria. The Note urges the co-operation of all the four countries in this respect, and finally declares Bulgaria's readiness to submit question to the League of Nations whose recommendations it premises to accept.—Reuter.

GEN. SMUTS CONDEMNS COLOUR BAR ACT

ADVICE TO EUROPEANS

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Port Elizabeth.—50,000 people gave an enthusiastic ovation to General Smuts at the South African Party rally where Gen. Smuts condemning the Colour Bar Act urged the Europeans to do their utmost to regain the confidence of the natives. Referring to the flag question Gen. Smuts vehemently deprecated "Government's forcing an unwanted flag on a section of the people as an action contrary to the Act of the Union. We have been asked to pass a law enabling the Union Jack to be displayed on certain occasions. God bless my soul. Do we need a law for that." (Applause.).—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS VINDICATED.

NO OFFICE WITHOUT SETTLEMENT.

COMMUNALISM—A VOTE-CATCHING DEVICE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday night about the forthcoming elections. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

Mr. Mehta said it was due to the efforts of Mr. Rangaswami that 400 candidates were standing in the whole country to contest the cause of the Congress. When Mr. Nehru started his campaign in Meerut in a few days, he hoped, like a steam roller it would move on to triumph and crush all opposition. The Congress had to fight strenuously both communal canker and their other opponents. The canker of communalism was eating into the very vitals of the nation and it was the direct result of communal electorates, which made men look to their community as apart from the nation, and who thought of the community first and the country afterwards. The Congress had to combat this communalism on the one hand, and the reaction against the Congress on the other. The task of the Congress had, therefore, become more formidable than ever.

PROSTITUTING RELIGION.

But he was glad that the best men in the country like Messrs. Nehru, Azad, Mazhrul-Haque and others were determined that this communal canker should die and that the best efforts of their lives should be concentrated and aimed at the eradication of communalism. What was being done now in the Punjab and elsewhere? He was sorry that religion was being prostituted for electioneering purposes and politics for purposes of fanaticism. Unless the Congress succeeded the nation was lost. At election times every one liked to pander most to the section from which he expected the greatest help. The Congress would steer clear of the rocks and difficulties ahead of it. It was the duty of every one of them to make an earnest effort to eradicate communalism and side by side to carry on their electioneering propaganda during the next three months. While preserving everything that was sacred, everything honourable, in their religions let them not make communalism as their cry. (Cheers).

MR. RANGASWAMI.

Mr. Rangaswami said Lalaji's resignation from his Party was the talk of the country, and they might like to know the position of the Congress after the resignation. Facts were facts and Lalaji had resigned at a most critical period of the Congress; at a time when the utmost unity was needed he had chosen to kick the Party to which he belonged and he had done them no service! Lalaji had complained that he was not left a free man to do as he liked. But if every one was left free to do as he liked, the cause of the Congress would be doomed. The cause of the Congress would go down and opportunism and expediency would come forward. Mr. Nehru had properly answered the charges of Lalaji as they knew. Even the Responsivists were not now very enthusiastic over the resignation of Lalaji and Mr. Kelkar was in no optimistic mood in getting him into his Party. He was, however, surprised at the attitude of Mr. Natarajan, the Editor of the "Daily Mail", for when he was the President of the Swaraj Party in Bombay, and was a sort of arbitrator between Mr. Patel and Mr. Jayakar,—who did no want to agree to anything,—the clause about uniform and consistent opposition in legislatures was inserted in the objects of the Swaraj Party. And yet Mr. Natarajan was complaining against it now.

SWARAJ OR SURRENDER?

What was the substance of the programme of the Swaraj Party and of the Responsivists. The issue was this—"Are we really fighting for Swaraj or not? Are we going to fight for Swaraj or are we going to accept the system of Government?" The Congress had plighted its word for Swaraj. They were going to fight the bureaucracy. How then were they going to accept offices and not become one with the bureaucracy? The fundamental object and the basis of the Swaraj Party was to get into the Councils and there fight for the purpose of getting Swaraj. The Responsivists on the other hand said, just as the Swarajists wanted to get into the Councils they too would get into the cabinet and try to win Swaraj. But if they accepted ministerships how were they going to fight for Swaraj? He for one thought that until the Government come to a settlement it would be impossible for them to accept offices and thus fight for Swaraj. The Congress had said that the fight for Swaraj should be carried on. He asked in what particular matter the Swarajists had sacrificed the interests of the country to the disadvantage of the tax-payer? Without the help of the Swarajists it would have been impossible for the Independents and others to carry through their small reforms.

CURRENCY BILL.

Referring to the Currency Bil. he said, the very presence of the Swarajists in the Assembly defeated the object of the Government and it was made plain to the Government that if they wished to rush the Bill through they would be defeated. Sir Basil was very hopeful that the Swarajists would not attend the Assembly session, but it was owing to the speaker's efforts that they went to the Assembly session. The new Viceroy would not have liked to pass the very first measure, he said, after he came here by certification. If the Swarajists were returned to the Assembly in large numbers he promised them to bring down the exchange to Is. 4d. as the people wanted. Some journalists were speaking of the Swarajist walk-in and walk-out in a jeering way. But the speaker maintained that Swarajists did the right thing in going there, for theirs was the only party for which Government had any respect. Therefore, it was the duty of the country to return the Swarajists in as large a number as possible into the Assembly.

The Swarajists would, when they went into the Assembly, make their demand for Swaraj and unless it was granted they would refuse supplies and vote down the Finance Bill. They would prevent the bureaucracy from adding to the repressive measures and would repeal those that were there at the earliest opportunity. They would always put pressure on the Government until Swaraj was won. If the Swarajists had not succeeded more it was due to the luke-warmness of the Independents and Moderates who were there.

RESPONSIVISTS' DIPLOMACY.

Lok. Tilak never thought of responsive cooperation in the way the Maharashtra leaders now thought. Mr Tilak would rise from his grave if by responsive cooperation was meant acceptance of offices, for many responsivists had at heart the object of accepting offices. Mr. Jayakar said at Calcutta that his party would make terms with Government after the elections, i. e. they would go there and use diplomacy with Government if Government used diplomacy or if Government were deceitful they would also be the same. In fact they would employ the same tactics that Government used. That was a phase of Maharashtra diplomacy which he did not like. (Applause). It was a negation of democracy to say that the terms would be settled after the elections. No one would give them votes if they said: "I am Jayakar, or I am Kelkar: leave everything to me and trust me". As responsible voters they were bound not to give their votes to such people. And Government would not accept any condition so long as they did not go into the Councils to fight, but to cooperate. Would the Responsivists say that if the conditions put forward by them were not accepted" by Government they would fight the latter? Would they say that to-day? Would they say that they would reject the Finance Bill unless the Government accepted their offer? To tell the truth their whole bent of mind was to accept offices first and to discuss the matter afterwards. Were the people going lay down their arms and accept offices? He thought not.

VOTE-CATCHING DEVICE.

Continuing he said the Responsivists found that as a party they had no particular position in the country and, therefore, they went to a communal party and made common cause with them. The Swarajists had been fighting communalism and yet the Responsivists had been making common cause with the Hindu Mahasabha. In Bengal the Hindu Sabha people were the Responsivists and the Responsivists were the Hindu Sabha people. In Maharashtra it was almost the same. Because they knew that as a constitutional party they were not going to get votes they had gone to a communal party for purposes of vote-catching. He asked them whether it was patriotic to do so. They were getting both votes and ample financial support for themselves in this way. Hindu Sabha was now a political body and wanted to accept office and so did the Responsivists. The Moslems were going to do the same thing with their particular communal organisations. He appealed to them to do away with this communal canker which was eating into the vitals of the country. Coming to the question of non-Brahmins, he said he had not the least objection to having non-Brahmins as ministers provided they fought for Swaraj, but non-Brahmins were fighting for fishes and loaves of offices. There were however not many jobs in the country, and who were the Government going to give them—to the non-Brahmins or to those Moslems who wanted to be loyal and always support the Government?

The only way of doing away with communalism and achieving unity was to win Swaraj he said.

EFFECTS OF COMMUNAL VOTING.

Mr. B. T. Desai said there were people who, to serve their own ends, were acting against the interests of the country. The people who wanted to fight for their own ends as against the interests of the country were appealing to communal vote.

There was too many communal differences and everybne was appealing to communal prejudices. He would rather not have the vote of Gujratis, he said, if they voted on communal lines. If they went on dividing themselves in this way there would be no end to these differences. The Bombay Municipal elections were carried on communal lines and they knew with what result.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the politics of the city were drifting in a direction which was not at all desirable and there was a lethargy which was deplorable. He thanked the lecturer of the evening.

The chairman said the Moderates and Liberals had put on the garb of Responsivists to veil their moderation and thus win elections.

DEPRESSION IN MILL INDUSTRY.

PLEA FOR A YARN EXCHANGE.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Only one witsess, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta was examined on Wednesday by the Indian Tariff Board, now sitting in Bombay.

Mr. Mehta said he was connected with the cotton trade for the last 18 years and was also a director of the East India Cotton Association. He also published a journal called "Cotton and Bullion Trade."

Asked by the Chairman, witness said one hedge contract would not help the trade. There was one hedge contract in Liverpool and New York which entailed a good dead of squeezing. The cotton crop in the market began in November and continued till June.

Replying to Mr. Subha Rao, witness said that in wider contract there was loss to the Trade as the contract value was depressed thereby. In India, generally, the buyers of cotton were exporters who were Japanese or European firms.

To Mr. Muzumdar, witness said there were five hedge contracts out of which three were operative at a time. There was a hedge contract and another delivery contract. In America the agriculturists held on the crop till they got reasonable price but it was not so in India. There were about twenty varieties of crop growing in India. In New York the total ttock was 2 lakhs of bales, while in Bombay the tenderable cotton was nearly 5 lakhs of bales. In America, he said, there was a great deal of agitation against manipulation and squeezes. He suggested Indian middling cotton as standard, though he admitted that Broach cotton was standard from time immemorial.

To the Chairman witness said that about 30 years ago Bhavnagar cotton was considered standard. The three hedge contracts, he referred to were:—Bengal, Broach and Oomra fine. A yarn exchange on a small scale was in existence in Bhavnagar where differences were settled every week. In Lancashire the millowner fixed the price of cotton in advance at a favourable moment, while in Bombay the price was fixed immediately.

Replying to Mr. Subba Rao witness said there are [illegible] Japanese export houses. They did not compete against each other in their purchases.

SPECULATION IN COTTON.

Asked as to how far he considered that speculative purchases of spot cotton and cotton futures had contributed to the present depression in the industry and whether he could suggest any method to reduce the speculation in purchases witness said:

During the past three years the price of raw cotton has been continuously falling owing to increased production and depression in trade, and at present, cotton prices are about Rs. 350 per candy or 50 per cent. cheaper than three years ago, and it is but natural that the stockists should be adversely affected to the extent of their holdings.

The Bombay millowners are of the opinion that the present system of hedging has affected them adversely by the presence of the speculative element in the cotton trade They advocate what is known as the "Single Hedge Contract," instead of the present five contracts and are under hte impression that the proposal, if given effect to, would widen the contracts and afford real hedgings facilities, free from the hands of the manipulators. I doubt it. It is plain that it is the actual cotton that is spun and not the coston "futures." The millowner is essentially a buyer of cotton and it is impossible for me to reconcile myself to the idea that he should be a seller, except as a speculator, pure and simple. The cotton market is not the appropriate market for him to hedge his purchases of raw cotton or manufactured goods. There is, perhaps, no other commodity in this world than cotton, which is subject to such wide and delicate fluctuations It is an international commodity whose prices are governed by the supply and demand, not only in India but all over the world, with New York giving a lead to the trade. Any favourable or adverse news beyond the seas affects the local market at once and all calculations and forecasts become futile at times. Stability in cotton prices is only an idle dream. Therefore, if the mill owner hedges his actual stock in the local cotton "futures" market there is no guarantee that in the end he recovers his loss, if any, in actual stock by a corresponding profit in "futures." Very often the mill owner is disappointed owing to circumstances beyond the control of any one. As a buyer he can take delivery of cotton on the due date but as a seller he could not give delivery of cotton on the due date, and he is compelled to close sales of "futures" by purchases of "futures" to an equal extent. Therefore, the chances of the millowner being caught in an unfavourable market are very great. He attributes this state of affairs to the manipulations, corners, and squeezes that invariably take place and he is under the impression that the substitution of "single hedge contract," in the place of the present five, would protect him fully in the cotton market. I should like to point out that this proposal will not serve the purpose irrespective of other considerations. It may be noted that inspite of the fact that a single hedge contract system prevails in New York, the market there is not free from squeedes and manipulations. Speculation in cotton will continue as long as the world lasts.

WANTED A YARN EXCHANGE.

Asked whether it was true that the prices at which cotton was purchased by Indian mills were higher than the prices paid for cotton for export, the witness said:

There is only one remedy for the millowner to be free from the speculation in the cotton market and it is the providing of a Yarn Exchange in Bombay. The right and the proper course for the millowner to hedge against the actual stock is not in the raw cotton market which is subject to manipulations, and renders it impossible for him to deliver actual cotton, but in the Yarn Exchange. As soon as a millowner buys cotton, either ready or forward, he must sell the necessary quantity in the Yarn Exchange and be in a position to deliver actual goods without the fear of being caught by an unfavourable turn of the market. As a manufacturer, the millowner with cotton on one hand and a ready yarn market on the other is thus assured of profit, or at any rate he is not exposed to serious losses and he has only to go on manufacturing goods. There is a Yarn Exchange in Osaka, Japan, and there is no doubt that it affords safer hedging facilities to the manufacturers in that country. I am sure, that if the energies of the Bombay millowners are directed to the formation of a Yarn Exchange in Bombay, the Bombay millowners will not be subject to the risks of manipulations in the cotton market. Moreover, in times of large stocks it would be easy and convenient to finande such stocks with minimum cost.

The price of raw cotton is of supreme importance in determining the price of yarn, especially of lower counts. The Tariff Board dtsires to know whether the exporters get cotton cheaper than the millowners. I think it quite probable that the exporters get cotton cheaper than the millowners, though either upcountry or in Bombay, sellers always quote the same price to the buyer, whoever he may be. As a matter of fact most of the local mills have no buying agencies in the upcountry districts and they are buying their requirements in Bombay. There is no denying the fact that many times the exporters do get their cotton cheaper by about 5 per cent. than those obtained by the mills and the phenomenon appears to be paradoxical to many. There is only one explanation for this that I can think of. The exporters have vast financial resources. They are in touch with all the foreign markets. Daily in the morning they receive cables from New York, Liverpool, China, and Japan. On this they base their buying in upcountry markets. These exporters have their branches, agencies, and correspondents almost in all the cotton centres of India. After purchasing upcountry, they hedge the same in the market which is highest in parity, and thus they can bring down the buying rate of their cotton to a level lower than others.

The Board then adjourned till Friday at 11 a.m. when Mr. Laljee Naranjee will be examined.

The Board will examine witnesses till the end of next week when they will go to Ahmedabad and thence to Delhi, Cawnpore and Madras. They will return to Bombay on the 20th October and examine again the representatives of the Millowners' Association.

A DESTITUTE SULTANA:

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Cairo.—The wife of ex-Sultan of Turkey Mehmed Vahieddin who was deposed in 1922, who came to Egypt when the Sultan left Turkey jumped into the Nile to end the misery of destitution, but was rescued She had recently been given shelter by a charitable institution and did not receive pension from Angora for the last three months.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY KNIGHTIN CANADA

INTENDS TO PROLONG HIS STAY

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Toronto.—Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharair is remaining at Toronto for some time as the guest of the Canadian National Exhibition. He is planning to visit before starting for India the principal cities of Canada and a number of cities in the United States. He will see members of the Government at Ottawa with a view to furthering the Indo-Canadian trade relations.—Reuter.

SPAIN & ALGICIRAS TREATY

RUSSIA'S OBJECTIONS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Moscow.—With reference to Spain's demand for the reconsideration of the treaty of Algiciras to which Russia is a signatory it is stated that the Soviet Government will not recognise any amendments to it made without the consent of Russia.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Paris.—Lieutenant Charles and Captain Wetzer left the Le Bourget aerodrome at 6-18 this morning in the direction of the Persian Gulf on further attempt to beat the record for the non-stop flight in the same line.—Reuter

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTURE

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Sir Austen Chamberlain departed for Geneva to-day to attend the meeting of the Council on the 2nd of September and that of the Assembly on the 6th of September.—Reuter.

FUTURE COMPOSITION OF LEAGUE COUNCIL.

FRENCH AMENDMENT DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Geneva.—The League Committee appointed to consider the future composition of the League Council discussed at length yesterday the French amendment to article two of the scheme approved last May as regards the re-election of non-permanent members of the Council. The amendment is mainly designed to placate Spain. Lord Cecil said Britain was satisfied with the May scheme but would agree to any workable plan, and therefore, he favoured the French amendment which assured re-eligibility of a non-pemanent member, but as the wording permitted of being variously interpreted Lord Cecil proposed that the amendment be referred to the drafting committee. The proposal was adopted.

The French amendment provides that the retiring member will only be re-eligible by a two-thirds majority either of the Council or of the Assembly. In any case the number of members elected shall not exceed one-third of the total number of non-permanent members. The French amendment is apparently the result of recent pourparlers between Britain, France and Germany. The drafting committee to-day found the task of finding a formula to satisfy all parties difficult.—Reuter.

LORD CECIL'S SCHEME

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Geneva.—The drafting sub-committee after a protracted discussion of the French amendment to Lord Cecil's scheme regarding the re-eligibility of non-permanent members of the Council agreed to the temporary arrangement whereby non-permanent members will be admitted as an exceptional measure to the Council of League at the forthcoming election, but at subsequent elections re-eligibility will only be applicable at the expiration of members' term of office. In other respects Lord Cecil's scheme holds good with slight modifications. —Reuter.

A PERMANENT SEAT FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept 1.

The outcome of yesterday's discussion is that Germany alone will be admitted to a permanent seat on the Council with nine non-permanent seats. It is noteworthy that Poland has waived her claim for simultaneous election with Germany. Spain's attitude so far has not changed. At present there is no prospect of Tangier being discussed at Geneva.—Reuter.

ECHO OF THE SMYRNA PLOT.

ABDUL KADIR SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, September 1.

Constantinople.—The Tribunal of Independence has sentenced to death Abdul Kadir. He will be hanged to-night.—Reuter.

PT. MALAVIYA'S DEFIANCE OF GOVT ORDER.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, August 31.

In the Commons, Viscount Sandon asked whether steps were being taken to prevent repetition by any Government in India of the occurrence of Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje's defying a special decree of the Bengal Government. Earl Winterton replied that the actions of the Government must be largely determined by circumstances of the moment. History did not repeat itself. "I have no doubt that any lessons which incident may be thought to have inculcated will be duly considered and if necessary applied."—Reuter.

PROPOSED DOMESTIC LOAN CHINA.

BRITISH LEGATION'S STRONG PROTEST

LONDON, August 31.

Peking.—Following the American Note of protest last week, the British Legation has forwarded to the Chinese Foreign Office two memoranda, the first of which protests very strongly against the issue of the proposed new domestic loan of twenty-five million dollars to be secured on a portion of customs revenue, pointing out that many Chinese Government liabilities to the Britishers have not been discharged and requesting immediate assurance that the loan will not be issued. The second memorandum refers to default in the service of the Tientsin-Pukow railway loan, and demands that the bondholders' claims will be met out of the customs revenue before any new capital is placed on it. British, French and American legations are lodging similar demands in case of Hukuang railway loan. Japanese Legation has protested on general grounds.—Reuter.

The "Khilafat Daily" has been informed from Delhi that Maulana Shaukat Ali will reach Bombay (Victoria Terminus to-day (Thursday) at 8 30 a.m. by the G. I. P. Express.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

on the paper without any reply on behalf of Government. He, therefore, opposed the adjournment.

Lala Lajpat Rai's motion was then put to the vote and rejected. The debate was continued.

Mr. Kabiruddin was the first to resume the debate. He said he found no useful purpose would be served by summoning the Conference which would only mislead and confuse the issues. Government's opinion was the best in the circumtances and they must be given full power to do what was right. The Mahomedan community was not adequately represented on the Legislatures, and in the services and it was getting impatient and could not wait any longer.

INDIA'S CHRONIC UNREST.

Dr. S. K. Datta, who had been a member of the Unity Conference, spoke for 15 minutes, at the conclusion of which he was loudly cheered. It seemed to him at the Unity Conference that they were all united and perfectly willing to distribute the benefits of the next world amongst themselves, but he wondered whether they now realised what religion was. It was but a method by which communities gave common expression. India was suffering from chronic unrest and the communal tension was but a symptom of it. Fundamentally the Mussalman community was suffering from the economic situation which was used by some persons for their own personal and particular purposes. A conference of leaders alone would not meet the situation. There were things more fundamental than religion and religion was merely an expression of deeper discontent, but one of the prerequisites to the success of any Conference was the will to unite. He doubted if this will was there, although he was optimistic enough as regards the younger generation. It was one of the tragedies of our time that the Government of India was lobing the moral leadership of the country. He sometimes wondered why the Government of India was tied to another cynical authority 8,000 miles off. Why should not the Government of India get rid of that authority and re-assert its moral leadership? The greatest thing that the Governor-General could do was to go ahead in the task of leading India into peace and tranquillity. If Government really went ahead they would have the backing of the country. (Applause.)

TWITTING THE SWARAJISTS.

Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, in an eloquent and impassioned speech said that the last two speeches proved the impropriety of the motion of Lala Lajpat Rai. Dr. Datta had delivered one of the characteristic speeches, suggestive and philosophical, showing that a small minority community had in essence a contribution to this most difficult question. He began to listen to the speech of Mr. Kabiruddin with some feeling of trepidation, but there was something in the debate which had sobering influence on Mr. Ahmed as also on the martial ardour of the member from the frontier. (Laughter). There was a challenge in this debate even for a man like himself who kept silent most of the time. He was struck with the manner in which the subject with its desperate gravity had been discussed. The restraint shown was impressive and also natural because once they set aside foreign aggression there was no national problem more crucial than continuing the menace to civil peace "and Sir is it not lamentable that the Swaraj Party which had something constructive to bring to our counsels on this matter should have kept aloof—lamentable that it should come back to us for a material issue over the Currency Bill and should have turned away forthwith from an issue that touches the very spiritual well-being of India. (Applause). The very essence as it seems to me of India's spiritual being, if she is true to herself. Is that she should have done away, with non-co-operation? Here now and for ever. (Renewed applause)."

Like Dr. Datta the speaker was greatly touched by the passage in Mr. Yakub's speech when he said that the Indian family life with its simple joys, glad festivals and pious holidays is being robbed of its happiness "and when I heard those words simple as they were they were to my ears most touching I have heard in this House and I could not help feeling that here at least is a call to the solution of the problem which at times oppresses us with its almost insoluble difficulty. Let that cry run through the length and breadth of India and God willing we shall find that salvation of India does not rest with politicians or officials, but with Indian women and children who shall impel the manhood of India rsetore to them that happiness of home and family and social life without which life is not worth living." (Loud applause.).

Mr. Dumasia, member of minority community, admitted that minorities had to make their contribution to the solution of the problem. He said if communal representation was taken away where was the guarantee that they would have any representation. If they did away with the settled fact of communal representation rivers of blood might flow in the country.

GOVERNMENT POSITION.

At this stage Sir Alexander Muddiman intervened in order to explain the position of Government. He was struck by the earnestness of the speeches of both Mahomed Yakub and Mr. Rangachariar. He regretted the absence of the Swarajists on the present occasion and thought that such conspiracies to silence would serve no useful purpose. The duties of Government on communal question were twofold. Primarily for maintaining law and order and secondly to bring about reconciliation between the communities. They were not unmindful of the moral appeal to which Dr. Datta had referred. The moral exercise of that duty was recently taken when Lord Irwin spoke at the Chelmsford Club. That was a speech of a statesman who certainly made a moral appeal to the highest character—an appeal which he was thankful has been well received on all sides. (Applause.). Although the duty of conciliation was in the forefront yet as Lord Irwin spoke in opening the session there was the duty also of maintaining law and order. It was a duty not only of the Government of India but of local governments and the local officials; for each in their respective spheres had to perform their task. The question of communal tension had been agitating the Government mind for more than ten years. In 1915 they addressed the local Governments in this connection and again in 1924. The point that emerged from the replies received was that whenever there was communal trouble the local authorities always sought the help of non-officials who were leaders of public opinion. Their experience showed that while in the past these communal disputes were generally particular in regard to particular mosques or places now there was a tendency to treat a particular dispute regarding a particular place as a general question affecting or purporting to affect all the Hindus and all Mahomedans throughout India. That was the most serious menace which they must face in the present day. There had been occasions in which people of the locality were willing to come to terms, but did not because of the interference of outsiders. (Hear, hear.). Now the communal leaders were apparently willing to compromise. So there was no need to approach them. The people to be approached were the masses. This could only be done by local officers. The Government of India could only indicate the general policy through local Governments. Each leader in his own locality must bring about the atmosphere of goodwill and good relationship. He (the speaker) was anxious to hear the leaders of Northern India to express their views on this question but what had happened was that the speakers on these motions were from South India where there was no communal tension. As regards the resolution of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub Government could not undertake any legislation because of their policy of non-interference in religious matters. The amendment of Mr. Rangachariar involved arranging of a conference which might have to travel throughout India and the scope of enquiry had to be wide. Moreover any conference of inquisitorial character would inevitably raise those very disputes which Mr. Rangachariar was anxious to avoid. He, however, welcomed this debate for it would help Government to ascertain the views of non-officials on this most important question. (Applause.).

Raja Ghaznafar Ali was of opinion that the remedy for the present communal tension was not difficult to find. The masses did not wish to fight each other. Some unimportant leaders were really at the root. If influential leaders made up their minds to end the present tension it could be stopped in no time.

Col. Crawford supported the idea of a conference under the aegis of the Government of India but not the amendment of Mr. Rangachariar.

AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved as an amendment in the place of the substantive proposition that an all India conference of leaders of public opinion and experienced officials be convened to examine the present communal situation and make recommendations.

Sir Hari Singh Gour opposed the resolution as he was of opinion that an all-India Conference would not be of any use.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

Lala Lajpat Rai was of opinion that no amount of legislation and rules would solve the communal problem unless the grant of political rights was settled for a long time to come. He did not agree that there were only two parties to the question, namely, the Hindus and the Mahomedans. There was also a third party, namely, Government who should join in the solution of the problem. He agreed that local officers must deal with the masses, but that was now under a despotic and absolute Government. He said: "Let us not exaggerate these riots. Government are right in taking steps to prevent them. But let me assure you that no amount of legislation no amount of rules and no amount of orders under Section 144, C. P. C., would stop these riots and the remedy, the situation unless Britain grant us our rights and we settle them for a long time to come." (Loud cheers.)

Pundit Malaviya said the discussion held to-day was useful. It had brought out two points, one mentioned by Lala Lajpatrai in his valuable speech and the other alluded to by the Home Member. He agreed with Lala Lajpatrai that the real solution of the problem was grant of responsible Government to India. But until self-government was granted they could not wait. This was not the occasion to apportion blame, but there must be sufficient humanity left in them to realise how painful it was to see innocent men become the victims of the lathi. The Viceroy had in his excellent speech at the Chelmsford Club laid down a rule which should be the safe guide. His Excellency had stated that disputes be settled according to the established local custom. Let them all make up their mind honestly to bring about a settlement on this basis. He did not want to apportion blame for the past. Let that be forgotten. Let them work for the future in which all communities in India should co-operate to keep peace. It could never be difficult in any part to find out what the local established custom was.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in winding up the debate expressed himself in entire agreement with the arguments of Pandit Malaviya that every member of this House and every good citizen wherever he was should exert his influence towards creating an atmosphere of good-will and toleration. He therefore suggested to the authors of those propositions to withdraw them.

Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. K. C. Roy and Moulvi Mahomed Yakub withdrew their respective motions.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED.

The Assembly then proceeded to discuss the neat resolution on the agenda which was by Mr. Dumasia for removal of sex disqualification.

After several members had spoken on the motion the resolution was put and was carried amidst acclamation.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

BAR COUNCIL BILL.

PASSED BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Council of State reassembled to-day with a heavy agenda of both official and non-official bills.

At question time Mr. Crerar told Sir Pheroze Sethna that the Government of India did not ask local Governments for reports regarding the working of the reforms in 1925.

The Comander-in-Chief informed the same member that much constructive work had to be done before the Royal Indian Navy could be brought into being. Legislation was necessary both in England and in India; ships had to be acquired and adapted for use in the tropics and details of reorganisation, future administration and finance had to be examined and settled. Considerable progress had been made in regard to all these matters. It would take some time before final orders could be issued, but it was hoped that the Royal Indian Navy might be in existence by the end of 1927.

The Bar Councils Bill as passed by the Assembly was then taken up for consideration. Mr. S. R. Das in moving the consideration of the Bill made a lucid speech explaining the various provisions of the Bill. Concluding he struck a personal note for up to a very recent time he had the honour of being the head of the Calcutta Bar—a bar which had upheld the very high traditions of the English Bar for more than a century. It was a matter of regret to him that it should have fallen to his lot to take this first definite step towards the extinction of that bar for this Bill would undoubtedly have that effect in time, but India was now passing through a stage when sentiment rather than practical considerations seemed to guide them more and he throughout felt that the best course he could pursue was instead of trying to resist the force of sentiment to try and guide it in the softest channel possible. Mr. Das claimed that this Bill would go as far as it was possible to go consistently with the future of the legal profession and the administration of justice.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy led the opposition to the measure which he considered was revolutionary in character. The Bill made drastic changes in the traditional constitution of the Indian Bar. It was an irony of fate that one of the most distinguished members of the Calcutta Bar should, by virtue of his office, be an unwilling instrument for moving a Bill of this character.

Mr. P. C. Desikachari in a short speech contested the arguments of Sir Maneckjee.

Sir Pheroze Sethna in supporting the Bill said it was the first step towards not only the creation of a united Indian Bar, but the beginning of a move for the establishment of a Supreme Court.

Mr. Syed Raza Ali asked Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy to understand the injustice of the present system under which the absent Vakils were treated iniquitously while persons who got plucked in the Indian matriculation examinations and who yet passed the easy Barrister Examination in England returned to India to be treated better than the Vakils.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu supported the measure which was a right move in the direction of unification of the Bar although Vakils as a class were not satisfied because the Bill did not give them even one-tenth of what they wanted.

Mr. S. R. Das said he wished he could be a freelance to reply to some of the observations of Syed Raza Ali and Sir Pheroze Sethna. But his official position stood in the way of taking part in the controversy between Barristers and Vakils. The motion for consideration of the Bill was passed without any dissentient note. The Bill was then considered clause by clause.

Kumar Shankar Ray Choudhri moved in respect of clause nine relating to qualifications and admission of advocates that no person should be disqualified for admission as advocate into any High Court merely on the ground of his not being domiciled within the jurisdiction of that High Court.

This amendment was supported by Mr. Chari after further discussion was negatived by 11 to 29 votes.

Mr. S. R. Das moved in respect of clause 14 an addition of a sub-clause that nothing in this section (relating to the rights of advocates to practise) shall be deemed to limit or in any way affect the power of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay to make rules determining the persons who shall be entitled respectively to plead and to act in the High Court in exercise of its original in this section (relating to the sights of that this amendment would remedy the drafting error so as to make it clear so far as Calcutta and the Bombay High Courts were concerned that they shall prescribe what persons shall act and what persons shall plead on the original side. This amendment was in accordance with the recommendation of the Bar Committee that the dual system as existing at present should not in any way be affected.

The amendment was opposed by Kumar Shankar Roy and supported by Rai Bahadur Nalini Nath Seth.

Eventually the amendment was carried.

The Bill as thus amended was then carried without any dissentient voice.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

TOUR PROGRAMME SETTLED

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The tour programme of the Royal Commission on Agriculture for the months of October and November has just been settled. The Commission will be in Simla from the 11th to 18th October and in Poona from the 21st to 28th and in Bombay from 30th October to 3rd November. The Commission will be in Dharwar from 11th to 13th November. in Bangalore from 16th to 20th and in Coimbatore from 23rd to 30th. —A. P.

GOVERNOR AT JALGAON.

GOVT. UNABLE TO INCREASE EDUCATION GRANT.

REPLY TO MUNICIPALITY.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address from the Jalgaon Municipality on Wednesday said:—

I congratulate you on your decision to take over the full control and management of Primary Education under the Act which was passed three years ago. With regard to your suggestion that the Government grant for this purpose should be increased from one-half to two-thirds, I must remind you that the proportion which Government should contribute towards this expenditure, was fixed after prolonged and careful examination by the Legislative Council, and without further legislation it would not be possible for Government to make any alteration in the rate. Similar remarks apply to your request that Government should pay the full cost of constructing your Primary School buildings, for this also has been settled in the case of all Municipalities, and we have agreed to pay half the expenditure on suitable buildings so far as funds permit.

I observe in your address the interesting remark that the rents of buildings in Jalgaon have risen considerably. I do not know when you last revised the rateable value of property in Jalgaon, but you have in this rise of rents, and consequently of the rateable value of property, a source of additional income, of which I hope you are making full use.

I am glad to learn that you attach so much importance to the encouragement of building houses on improved and sanitary methods. I understand that the rate of non-agricultural assessment which should be fixed for the future is at present receiving the consideration of the Commissioner of the Central Division, and his revised proposals have not yet reached Government. I can assure you that when the question comes up for decision your views will receive due consideration.

I shall have much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Girna Water Supply Scheme, and I congratulate you most sincerely on your decision to raise the necessary funds in the open market, as I regard this as the best method of financing local schemes and indeed the only one that is possible in the present state of Government and local finances. I am not aware of the exact details of the scheme, but I trust that your proposals are such as to make the water supply scheme self-supporting.

With regard to your Drainage Scheme, I can only say that it will receive the fullest consideration when it comes before Government, but we cannot of course, commit ourselves at present to any promise of a grant-in-aid, unless the financial situation of the Presidency improves.

I am glad to learn that the recent legislation giving wider powers to the Municipality and liberalising the franchise is appreciated by the people of Jalgaon, and I have every hope that the Municipal administration will thus become more progressive and popular in character.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF EAST KHANDESH.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address from the District Local Board of East Khandesh on Wednesday, said:—

I congratulate the Board on the steps which you have taken to introduce: free and compulsory Primary Education in the District, and I hope that, with the assistance which Government offers under the Act, and with the extra funds which we have enabled you to raise by means of taxation, you will be in a position rapidly to extend the facilities for Primary Education throughout the District. With regard to School buildings I would remind you that grants for buildings for Primary Schools are awarded under the Act at the rate of one-half the cost, provided funds are available with Government for the purpose. There has been some discussion about the maximum limit of cost on which the Government building grant should be based, and this question is still under consideration by Government. I can only say at this stage that any scheme which you submit will be carefully and sympathetically considered in accordance with the rules, so far as funds permit. At the same time I should be inclined to advise you against spending too much money on the construction of buildings, for, I think, that in many places it will be found possible to hold the village school in some building provided by the local inhabitants, which, although not ideal for the purpose, may prove sufficient for a beginning. As time goes on, you may find it desirable to construct school buildings where they are most required, but I think that any building should be proceeded with very slowly, and your attention should first be concentrated on the establishment of schools first of all in those villages whose inhabitants agree to provide reasonable accommodation.

With regard to the question of water supply, which I agree is for you an important but very difficult question, I understand that it was examined early this year by the Commissioner of the Central Division. The Government grant for the year 1926|26 was about six thousand rupees, and besides this a special grant of ten thousand rupees was sanctioned for village water supply in Bhusaval Taluka. You will understand the great difficulty which faces Government in sanctioning very large grants to all districts in the Presidency. I can only tell you that Government will do all that lies in its power, and you might consider yourselves whether you would desire to accept a power boring machine, which is particularly useful for work on existing wells on the terms recently announced. So far as irrigation is concerned, I do not know of any irrigation schemes for this District, but a special officer has been appointed to inquire into small irrigation projects, and I shall have the matter enquired into on my return to Poona.

MUSLIM GRIEVANCES

PRESENT REPRESENTATION INADEQUATE.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address from the Muslim community of East Khandesh on Wednesday said:—

I fear it must be admitted that there has been very great delay in printing the Urdu Text Books, but this delay has been due to a variety of causes. It would have been possible to print the Urdu Text Books in moveable type, but the Translation Board recommended that these books should be lithographed, and no suitable machinery or staff was available for this purpose. Later, by way of compromise, it was decided that the Infant Primer and the first four books of the Reading Series should be lithographed, the other books being printed in moveable Urdu type; but it was found that the cost of doing this at the Government presses was prohibitive, and it was decided to call for tenders. When this was done, only one tender was received, from a firm in Lahore, and the prices quoted in that tender were much higher in all cases than the prices of the Reading Books in the other vernaculars, the cost being double that of the Marathi vernacular series. In view of this and other difficulties, I regret that it has not yet been possible to publish the books, but on my return to Poona I shall do all I can to expedite their preparation, and I hope that before long these books will be on the market and that the progress of Elementary Education in Urdu will thus be accelerated.

The question of opening an Anglo-Urdu High School at Jalgaon has already been considered, but I must remind you that the medium of instruction in High Schools classes, namely, Standard IV to VII, is usually English, and not the local vernacular.

"FINANCIAL STRINGENCY."

It is not, therefore, clear to me why it should be absolutely necessary to have separate High School classes for Mahomedans. Government, however, decided last year that the engagement of an Urdu teacher to teach Urdu to the Mahomedan students in the High School would meet the case, and a proposal to employ such a teacher was included in the Budget for the current year, but it had eventually to be omitted owing to financial stringency. The Director of Public Instruction is now considering the practicability of establishing an Urdu side to the Government High School at Jalgaon, and his proposal will be taken up in time for next year's budget. I understand, however, that the Mahomedan Education Committee, in its recommendations for the Presidency proper, contemplated only one Anglo-Urdu School for each Division, and, as you know, there is already one at Poona. The necessity for this additional expenditure in Jalgaon will be examined in due course, and if it is found that the demand for an Anglo-Urdu branch is sufficiently great, we shall have to consider whether funds can be made available for the purpose.

I regret to learn that it is your opinion that our policy of giving wider powers to local bodies is working to the prejudice of your community. So far as the School Board of the District Local Board is concerned, I understand that out of 15 members 3 are Mahomedans, and as your population is about 10 per cent. of the population of the District, it cannot be contended that this representation of 20 per cent. on the Board is inadequate. In the case of Municipalities, Mahomedans have been granted communal representation on those bodies in proportion to their population. It must also be remembered that Government have powers of control over local authorities, and while they are naturally reluctant to use these powers, they deprecate very strongly the introduction of communal considerations into local affairs such as education. They would prefer, in the first instance, to trust to the sense of fairness of the local bodies, and here in East Khandesh I hope that all communities will co-operate to treat the requirements of each community in the fairest possible manner.

His Excellency then referred to the appointments in the services of Government.

NON-BRAHMINS' EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address from the non-Brahmin community of East Khandesh on Wednesday, said:—

As you have pointed out in your address the expansion of Primary Education amongst the masses of this Presidency is now well on its way, and we must all hope for great results amongst your community from this expansion. I fully sympathise with your desire to have a College in this District but I am afraid that it is beyond the capacity of Government, at the present time, to think of establishing any new Colleges in any part of the Presidency. There is no country in the world in which Government recognises any duty to provide for Secondary or Higher Education on a large scale. Here in the Bombay Presidency we do our best to assist those Colleges which are conducted by private enterprise, and I can only hope that the demand for Higher Education in this District will soon lead those who are able and willing to do so to follow the example of various private bodies in Poona, and other parts of the Presidency, by starting a College of their own. It would obviously be inappropriate—to say the least—for me to advise the Khandesh Education Society as to what they should do with their funds, but I have no doubt that they will devote them to some useful purpose in connection with education.

With regard to the question of scholarships for your community, I would remind you that Government sanctioned in 1924 a scheme for scholarships for the non-Brahmin classes at a cost of nearly five lakhs of rupees. It was at first proposed to introduce this scheme gradually, but last year Government decided to accelerate its introduction by several modifications of the scheme so as to bring it into full force in 1927|28. When this scheme is in full operation candidates of the non-Brahmin intermediate classes in the East Khandesh District will have 84 scholarships in all allotted to them, exclusive of 35 allotted to candidates from the Depressed Classes. I hope that every advantage will be taken by the boys of your community of those facilities, and if it is found, after reasonable trial, that this scheme is inadequate it will be for your representatives on the Legislative Council to bring the matter to the notice of Government.

His Excellency then referred to the question of employment in the Public Services and the selection of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

MAHARS' 14 SPECIFIC DEMANDS

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address from the Mahar communities of East Khandesh on Wednesday, said:—

You have placed before me a list of no less than 14 specific demands and I feel quite certain you do not expect me to reply in detail to each one of your requests. I think you must yourselves feel that the realisation of some of these requests cannot take place in the immediate future for very obvious reasons, and with regard to the others, I can only say now that they will be very carefully considered—an answer not entirely satisfactory but one which is obviously necessary as your requests cover a very wide field and many of them require very close examination. With every desire to assist you it is impossible for Government to proceed too far in advance of public opinion, and when we are anxious to help you in every way, we are certainly faced with considerable difficulties of which you yourselves are aware. It is for the members of the Depressed Classes to educate public opinion and influence it in their favour by improving their own social surroundings and by taking advantage of those educational facilities which we have placed within the reach of all members of the Depressed Classes.

THE LATE MR. R. D. TATA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Bombay Chronicle" has quite truly and fittingly described Mr. R. D. Tata as a great industrialist. Indeed by his sudden death, our country in general and this great city in particular has lost a merchant prince, whose qualities of head and heart had endeared him to every man who had the good fortune of coming into contact with him. He was a great patriot, and a silent but sincere philanthropist. Even to the poorest of the poor this revered millionaire was always accessible. His charities were cosmopolitan in their nature and above all he was never a sectarian nor exclusive in his nature. To-day hundreds of thousands of men in different branches of his business are sheding tears over his loss. His kindness to the working classes was also remarkable. He was always eager to show to the share holders of his respective industries, best and successful results for which he was as a rule over worked, so much so that he had very little time for rest—in fact during the last two or three years I have never seen him without some work or the other. I have seen him working at his desk in his office and at his bungalow even on holidays. On week days I have seen him at work at his bungalow from early morning and in his office till late in the evening. The whole office was sometimes closed and this old venerable personality was found working at his table discussing important questions with his colleagues and secretaries. He was old in age but quite young in his spirits and enthusiasm. Our countrymen—old and young—have much to learn from this great man's multifarious activities. It is quite true as you have remarked that "his loss is irreperable".—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

HIGH COURT.

POLICE INSPECTOR SENT TO JAIL

GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett at the High Court in the appeal preferred by the Bombay Government against the acquittal of Inspector Dulerai of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, who was prosecuted, along with six of his subordinates, before the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on charges of culpable homicide and grievous hurt to extort confession, under sections 330 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. The Judge had convicted three of the accused, sentencing them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, whose appeal to the High Court was dismissed a few days ago. The Government also appealed against the acquittal of Inspector Dulerai, and their Lordships, after hearing arguments, had reserved judgment.

The facts of this case have already been fully reported in these columns.

In the course of their judgment, their Lordships observed that the question to be decided was whether the accused Dulerai abetted the offence committed by his subordinates so as to be liable under section 109 of the Penal Code. With regard to this, the subsequent conduct of the accused was of great importance. As soon as he learnt about the death of one of the victims, an old man of 60, he sent away the remaining persons in "hot haste" before the doctor and the magistrate arrived to hold post-mortem and the inquest. Moreover, the Sessions Judge had held it proved that the accused had given orders to his subordinates to get the men to confess.

ACCUSED'S LIABILITY.

There were two legal factors, continued their Lordships, that the Sessions Judge had not taken into consideration. The first was that by section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code, police officers were prohibited from offering, or causing to be offered, any inducement, threat or promise to get out a confession. If the accused had instigated the constables to use any such means, he was clearly guilty of an illegal act. The second point overlooked by the Sessions Judge was that under section 111 of the Penal Code, the accused was liable, if the offences by his subordinates were the probable consequences of his orders. The constables tortured the poor men, not for amusement, but in pursuance to the accused's instructions.

Their Lordships on these grounds, convicted the accused under sections 330 and 109, and sentenced him to two years' hard labour, remarking that his offence was a serious one, and he must at least receive the same punishment as his subordinates.

A FULL BENCH DECISION.

CONFESSION BEFORE EXCISE OFFICER.

IS IT ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE.

A Full Bench of the High Court—consisting of the chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten, and the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Mirza—decided on Tuesday the important point: Is an Abkari (excise officer) who, in investigations of offences under the Bombay Abkari Act, invested by that Act with all the powers (of arrest, detention etc.) conferred upon a police officer by the Criminal Procedure Code, a "police officer" within the meaning of section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act?

The point was raised in an appeal as a preliminary issue on which rested the decision as to whether a confession by an accused before an excise officer was admissible in evidence against him. In this case, one Jainabai, a prostitute, and her servant were sentenced by the Sixth Presidency Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 20 and 10 respectively, under Section 43 of Bombay Abkari Act, for selling liquor without a license. The Magistrate in convicting them had solely relied on the accused's confession before an Abkari officer. In appeal, it was contended on behalf of the accused that the confession was as much inadmissible, under section 25 of the Evidence Act, as one made by an accused before a police officer. In view of the importance of the point, and the conflicting views of various High Courts, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett, had referred it to the Full Bench for decision.

Mr. M. Coelho, Pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused; while the Advocate-General, with the Gov. Pleader, represented the Crown.

THE "POPULAR" SENSE.

Mr. Coelho referred at length to the rulings of various High Courts, particularly to a case where it was held that a village Chowkidar was a police officer. "If a chowkidar," he argued, "with very limited powers is construed as a police officer, I submit that surely an Excise officer who is invested with the maximum of police powers in excise cases should be regarded as a police officer". Counsel then drew attention to the observations of Justice Sir Richard Garth in a Calcutta case where he had held that the ward "police officer" was not to be construed in a technical sense but in a more comprehensive and popular sense. Referring to a Bombay case (Emp. vs. Pereira), relied on by the Crown, where the ex-Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Crump, had ruled that an Excise officer was not a police officer, and that a confession made before him was inadmissible in Evidence, Mr. Coelho pointed out that this decision was incorrect, inasmuch as their Lordships had followed a Calcutta case in which the officers of the Excise department in Calcutta had not the powers of a police officer, as in Bombay.

Concluding, counsel submitted that, in view of these contentions, an Excise officer was in the position of a police officer, and consequently a confession made before him was in admissible.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Advocate General, on behalf of the Crown, contended that if the Legislature had intended to Exclude from evidence a confession before an Excise officer, they could have expressly made it clear by adding, in 5-20 of Evidence Act, the wards "and other persons invested with the powers of a police officer". Counsel further argued that just as persons exercising quasi-judicial powers, like an arbitrator, a Commissioner taking accounts, a tribunal of appeal etc., were not judicial courts, so persons invested with police powers for a special purpose were not "police officers". There was a clear distinction between ordinary crimes and offences against revenue. In excise and other revenue offences, special powers were given to the officers of the department to facilitate investigations, but that did not constitute them into "police officers". A "Ramoshi" in the service of a private house-keeper would have powers to arrest a trespasser, and would be a policeman for that purpose. But to put such persons on the same footing as the regular police officers would be stretching the section too far. The popular conception was that any person who could arrest was a police officer. But, submitted counsel, that was not what was meant by Sir Richard Garth when he observed that the word "police officer" should be taken in a comprehensive and popular sense. It was one thing to say that a man is a police officer, and quite another to say that a person shall be "regarded" as a police officer.

CONFESSION INADMISSIBLE.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, delivered separate but concurring judgments. The Chief Justice, after reviewing the legal points raised, observed that it was a fair and reasonable interpretation of section 25 of The Evidence Act to hold that the word "police officer" was not to be taken in its strict literal sense, but in a broad comprehensive and popular sense so as to include persons like an Excise officer who, to all intents and purposes and in all but name, was a police officer in relation to Excise cases. The object of the section was to prevent the extoration of confessions from accused persons in police cases, and this safeguard should also be extended to the accused in Excise and other revenue offences. His Lordship also held as a necessary corollary that a confession made by an accused before such an Excise officer could not be used as evidence against him.

The other judges concurred with the Chief Justice.

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MADRAS COUNCIL.

STREETS TO BE THROWN OPEN TO ALL CASTES.

MADRAS, August. 31.

The Madras Legislative Council to-day passed the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Bill and considered the Select Committee's report on the District Municipalities' Act Amendment Bill. This Bill provided that all public streets under Municipalities should be thrown open to all classes of people irrespective of castes or creeds.—A. P.

RAJRAJESHWARI RIOTING CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Sheik Ayaz and forty-three others were convicted to day of rioting with deadly weapons and throwing brickbats at the Rajrajeshwari procession in the Central Avenue on July 15th by the Additional Presidency Magistrate. The first accused was senteneed to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment thirty seven to one year's rigorous imprisonsoment each, four boys were dealt with under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code and directed to furnish securities of Rs. 256 each for good behaviour for two years. Other boys were ordered to be detained for three months in the juvenile jail.—A. P.

THE MAZE OF PRESENT POLITICS.

AN APPEAL TO LEADERS TO UNITE

CHALISGAON, Aug. 31.

Mr. Burjorji Faramji Bharucha wires the following from Chalisgaon.

"Since Gandhiji's incarceration in 1922 our leaders are evidently moving in a maze. They first discussed civil disobedience and diverted to Council entry. They began with total obstruction. Then discriminate obstruction, then honourable co-operation, now responsive co-operation, and the latest is communal co-operation. For God's sake leave this maze. Summon an emergent meeting of the All India Congress Committee, and bring all nationalists under the Congress flag. Any delay will be painful and baneful to the national cause. During my recent visits I found the insistent demand of the United Provinces, Behar and Bengal for Gandhiji to resume active leadership. In any case, leaders, pray unite."—Free Press.

RUMOURS OF SERIOUS TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A special cable to the "Englishman" says: Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Spain has been cut of. There is a plentiful crop of rumours to the effect that serious trouble has arisen in the country between the Government and artillery officers, who have recently shown signs of discontent with General Primo De Rivera. —Free Press.

TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR PATNA.

RANCHI, Aug. 31.

Recommendations of the Senate of the Patna University regarding the establishment of a central teaching university at Patna and other questions connected with it have of late been the subject matter of correspondence between the local government and the University. Government are examining the whole problem in its varied and wide respects and it is proposed to draft a university bill embodying the changes that may be required in the constitution and functions of the university. Mr Fawcus, director of public instruction will shortly be placed on special duty in connection with the drafting of the bill. A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A correspondent writing to a Madras paper reports a case of cruel sacrifice performed at Penukonda on Monday to propitiate the god of rain. Penukonda has been suffering from draught and leaders of the community there offered a live kid as a sacrifice to the rain god so that he should send down showers to protect the withering crop.—Free Press.

The lax method with which the police keep watch over the Army Clothing Factory in Madras was caustically commented upon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case in which three men stood charged with stealing clothing worth over Rs. 1,000 from the factory. Two of the accused were sentenced to eighteen months' each.—Free Press.

Mr. Yakub Hussain in a communication to the press says: "It is the opinion of several people, and I agree with them, that the time has come for the Madras Presidency Muslim League to bezin to function again and play its legitimate part in solving the many problems that face the Muslim community at the present juncture.—A. P.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Kalantri has founded one public library and free reading room under the name of "Ramgopal Kalantri Pustakalaya" at Phalodi in Marwar to commemorate the memory of his late brother Ramgopal Kalantri. The opening ceremony of the same was performed by Pandit Ramsahaya Swarma of Ajmir. The library has supplied a long-felt want.

Dr. B. G. Kharakhanis who was ailing for some time passed away on Monday morning at Bijapur. He was a very popular doctor, and a staunch Congressman. His loss is mourned by all classes rich and poor alike. The funeral was attended by a large number of people.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur has been pleased to withdraw the order of the State Council published in one of the State Gazettes prohibiting the entry into His Highness's Dominions of "Rajasthan Kesari", "Kshatriya Vaibhav" and some other papers.—Free Press.

A Calcutta message says:—

The Special Judge of Alipore agreeing with the verdict of the jury convicted eight Mahomedans of rioting and assaulting a police officer during the communal riots in North Calcutta, and sentenced three to seven years' and five to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. Four others were acquitted.—A. P.

Plague in a mild form is reported from Rajkot.—F. P.

The ruler of Morvi State, had been a few days ago to Tankara, where he was presented with an address by his Hindu and Moslem subjects. In his reply His Highness promised to open a "Nyayadish" court at Tankara in the beginning of next year.—F. P.

In the Hamilton Bazaar arson and dacoity case, the special magistrate of Rawalpindi, Mr. Keough having heard the evidence framed charges under Sections 436 and 395 Indian Penal Code against 15 of the accused and committed all to sessions. The remaining 8 accused were discharged for want of proper identification. Of these four have been rearrested in connection with the "Ganjmandi" arson. The trial commences on 1st September.—A. P.

CYCLE TRIP FROM CALCUTTA TO KASHMERE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

How party of four Bengalee youngmen made their cycle trip from Calcutta to Kashmere and back through heavy snowfall, slippery mountains and forests infested with leopards was told at a meeting of the Rotary Club this afternoon by Mr. Asoka Mukherjee one of the party. The party covered 4,014 miles in 101 days, the average distance covered per day being 68 miles. They left Calcutta on September 22, 1925 and returned on December 31. Mr. Mukherjee outlined their programme of an intended trip round the world which will cover 30,000 miles by land and 28,000 miles by sea.—Free Press.

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DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PROBLEM OF VACANT CHAWLS.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STAFF AND PLANT.

The Annual Report on the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March 1926 has just been published. During this period the first instalment of the Industrial Housing Scheme was completed, but work on suburban schemes remained practically in abeyance. There was a further considerable reduction of establishment during the year.

The report mentions that out of a total length of 21,578 feet the sea wall for the Back Bay Reclamation has been completed to 19,728 feet, leaving a gap of 1,850 feet remaining to be done. There was no damage to any part of the work during the monsoon of 1925. The filling of Block No. 1 with building rubbish brought by lorries was commenced near Churchgate Station and over 16 lakhs of cubic feet had been deposited by the close of the year.

Thanks to the attention given by the members of the Sanitary Committee and the Directorate Sanitary staff working under their instructions, the sanitary conditions at Colaba have not been adversely affected by the pumping operations. Judging by the figures given by the Committee of the incidence of malaria amongst the troops at Colaba, it would seem, indeed, that the reverse has been the case. The most dangerous areas, that between the railway embankment and the land margin, and also the extensive mangrove swamp area, have now been nearly filled up.

CHAWLS.

During the financial year 1924-25 it was decided by Government that the Industrial Housing Scheme should, for the present, be restricted to the construction of 121 chawls at Worli, 32 at DeLisle Road, 42 at Naigaum and 16 at Sewri. Owing to certain difficulties at Sewri, 4 chawls there have been omitted, but during the period under review the remainder of the chawls numbering 207 were completed in all respects, including water-supply, sewerage, storm-water drainage and lighting. At Worli, DeLisle Road and Naigaum the roads and open spaces have been lighted by electricity, but current is not at present available at Sewri. The earlier chawls fitted with concrete windows were altered and shuttered windows of the ordinary type provided.

A statement given in the report shows that except at Sewri there was a sudden fall in the number of occupied rooms from the end of September 1925, mainly due to the mill strike. An appreciable increase is evident from the middle of January 1925, when the strike ended. Towards the end of the year the demand was again normal. On the whole the demand for rooms in the various centres is more satisfactory this year than in the previous one, due probably to the additional conveniences afforded to the tenants by the substitution of open wooden windows for the closed cement ones, and the supply of water throughout the day and night. One chawl at Naigum was converted into 2 and 3 roomed tenements with separate water taps. That the alteration has the approbation of the class for whom it is intended is evident from the number of occupied rooms in this chawl. There was a good demand for shops at DeLisle Road.

SHOPS AND MARKETS.

The ground floor of one chawl is now being converted into shops and judging by the number of applicants for them, the ground floor rooms of another chawl could also be converted with a certainty of their being occupied. The demand at Naigum and Worli is poor. At present there are only 7 chawls in Block 'B' at Naigaum occupied out of a total number of 23. The ground floor of a chawl at Worli has been converted into a market which will be opened as soon as the Municipality grants a license. There are a good number of applicants for stalls.

During the year an amount of over three quarters of a lakh was written off as irrecoverable rents, due to tenants absconding and to their whereabouts not being traceable.

SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

There was a slight improvement in the land market in the suburban area and a steady increase in the number of persons applying for advances under the State-aided building scheme. Apart from the extensions of the water-supply and the prospect of an electric train service in the near future, the suburban area is now assured of a supply of electric power for lighting and other purposes.

The Chapel Road Scheme shows a surplus, which will be increased by the proceeds of the remaining plots. In the Chembur sector the scheme has been slightly modified to suit the requirements of the St. Anthony's Homes Co-operative Society, to whom developed plots aggregating over 70,000 squire yards have been allotted. There was no further development in this scheme during the year. At Danda a total of 18,281 square yards of a value of over Rs. 1,34,000 has been disposed of. It is expected that when Turner Road is completed, the remaining plots in the scheme will be readily sold. The The demands for plots in the War Model Suburbs continues brisk. The total area disposed of at the end of the year was 1,70,170 square yards of a value of Rs. 9,88,380 in sectors A and B, and 8,360 square yards valued at Rs. 54,810 in sectors C and D. The construction of 80 bungalows has been completed and 20 were in course of construction at the end of the year.

SURPLUS PLANT.

Good progress was made during the year with the sale of all surplus plant and it is anticipated that the balance remaining on hand will shortly be disposed of. Favourable prices have been obtained for all the plant from public bodies and private concerns.

During the year the Bombay Housing and the Suburban Circles were amalgamated under one Superintending Engineer, Housing and Suburban Circle. Of divisions, the Materials Division, Mechanical Division and Bombay Housing Sanitary Division have been abolished, whilst in Salsette the Andheri and Suburban Sanitary Division has been merged in the Kurla-Trombay Division, and one Executive Engineer now looks after all Salsette and Ambernath works. It is expected that by the ensuing cold whether there will be a further large reduction in establishment. The appointment of the Superintending Engineer, Housing and Suburban Circle, will be abolished in October 1926.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

INAUGURATED BY LORD GOSCHEN.

BEZAWADA, Aug. 30.

Before a distinfuished gathering of Senators, representatives of the landed aristocracy and others, His Excellency Lord Goschen, Chancellor of the Andhra University, inaugurated the Senate to-day. In the course of his speech replying to the Vice-Chancellor's address, His Excellency expressed the hope that the Andhra University would soon becomea great seat of learning of which Andhras could be proud.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

Referring to technological education, His Excellency remarked that Government had fully recognised in recent years, the necessity for doing all in their power to develop commerce and industries in this country and with the growth and expansion of industries to which they looked forward must come at least a partial remedy for the problem of unemployment. Referring to the wider use of vernacular as a medium of instruction, His Excellency said that it should not prejudice the study of English. 'The English language and literature are the highest intellectual gifts which the West has been able to give to the East, and any lowering of the standard in this particular regard, would undoubtedly be against the interests of the University. Culture is universal and favours no boundaries which are coextensive with humanity, and any attempts to impair the University by a system of water-tight compartments would be a fatal mistake."—A.P.

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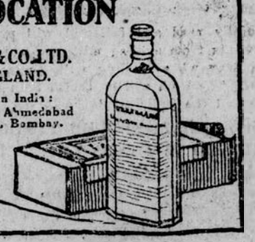

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